



There are still some who contest the imminent demise of the Laurentien. Michael Fish marches in the foreground.

Low turnout spells Society's doom—Pedersen

By Terry Reed

In an interview yesterday with the Daily, University Vice-principal Elgil Pedersen stated that "an actual visible concern for a Students' Society" would be demonstrated by a turnout "approaching 50 percent" in this weekend's election. By his reasoning, a minimum of 9,563 students would be the required turnout. He noted that the decision would be "a seat-of-the-pants feeling in Senate" adding that "to me, it's not just numbers but also has to do with the degree of consensus."

Without significant turnout, he conjectured, "the Students' Society is dead". In his opinion the motion for a Students' Society would be filed away indefinitely by the Senate.

He claimed that the basis for this belief lay with the prevailing feeling in Senate that "money should not be collected for a Students' Society which cannot bring out the students to vote." Such an action would be, in his opinion, "irresponsible."

The Students' Society Trustee, Sam Kingdon, when questioned on the importance of the turnout for this weekend's referendum, responded that Senate should not attribute undue significance to the turnout. The root of the problem, according to Kingdon, stems from the CRSS itself which "Whether because of situational factors, the lack of publicity, or widespread apathy, has failed to reach the average student... Instead of focusing on simple basic principles understandable to most students," he added, "and enlarging upon these at a later date after student interest has been captivated, the CRSS adopted a policy of enwrapping the constitutional question in legalistic diction which is

unfathomable to most students."

His solution involved "Restructuring the Restructuring Committee, continuing the trusteeship, and trying again to start a student government body". It doesn't matter to Kingdon whether the government takes the form of a federation of a centralized society but that some sort of centralized student body was necessary if only for the coordination of activities.

Student senators were doubtful that the referendum would attract sufficient numbers of students. A recent caucus of eight student senators, although dissatisfied with both constitutions, decided that intervention to stop the referendum would be unjustified. According to one senator, Gordon Schmidt, "a shirking of the job that the CRSS was sent out to do" is demonstrated by the presence of three choices on the ballot. He said that the CRSS should have added a fourth alternative, that of "having no Students' Society at all." Another senator, Michael Gardiner, voiced the feeling that a massive turnout was necessary. "Speaking for myself, I think that in keeping with the principles of democracy and justice, a majority of students should be required." He said that "10 to 15 percent of the student population would not be acceptable."

The senators suggested that a loose confederation of faculty groups would be more responsive, be more legitimate to the student body than a centralized Students' Society.

Vice-principal Pedersen claimed that the lack of a centralized student government would be unfortunate since such a government acts as a focal point for student opinions for Senate.

One example Pedersen gave was last year's debate on increasing fees for foreign students. When pressured by the provincial authorities to consider increasing foreign student fees, Senate received an unequivocal no from the Students' Society. Pedersen conjectured that the various faculties "would assemble a loose confederation of faculty associations" in the absence of such a body.

As for the various service organizations (Players' Club, Radio McGill), and student interest groups (Outing Club) their functions could not be fulfilled by these numerous faculty groups. Pedersen further speculated that the use of

the Union for classroom purposes would not be out of the question, saying that "The Union Centre is not one of the worst buildings in our inventory for adoption to classroom space."

In the opinion of Sam Kingdon, who is also head of Physical Plant for McGill, the possibility of returning the Union building to the University for academic purposes is remote. Given the provincial limitations that currently apply to the university, Kingdon said, that classroom use is unfeasible.

However, Kingdon continued, returning the building to Senate would be the probable if turnout is low. The likely consequence would be the staffing of the building by hired professionals.

In Today's Daily:

On page 19 of today's issue of the Daily we present the first part of a depiction of political repression and imprisonment in Indonesia.

The Editorial Board will meet in a crisis, in camera session at 4 pm. All editors are obliged to attend. Be prepared for a lengthy meeting.

PARDON OUR SLIPS

Due to technical difficulties in the makeup of constitutional revisions, and our press deadline, we were not able to correct typographical errors in some of the stories. We feel you are literate enough to stumble through somehow.

Architect Fish:

'Laurentien is still economical'

By Marc Cassini

At a press conference yesterday in St. Henri, architect Michael Fish of Save Montreal refuted claims made by C.P. — subsidized Marathon Realties that the replacement of a demolished Laurentien Hotel with an office complex will be both economically and socially profitable. Fish has collected marketing data which prove that "the demolition of the hotel will hurt C.P. as much or more than the community at large. C.P.'s actions seem not only absurdly wasteful but grossly incompetent."

Marathon's Director of Special Projects, F.H. Holmes, has pretended that the Laurentien is "energy inefficient" and that the new complex would not be. Fish argues that the statistics show otherwise. The Laurentien loses half as much heating energy overall, contests Fish, as would the building illustrated for the site. He says that "if the Laurentien's windows were fitted with double glass — a matter of a few thousand dollars — the building would conserve heating energy even better."

Holmes has also claimed that "the property the Laurentien occupies is too expensive to make an economy hotel financially viable." According to Fish, "this is simply not true. The hotel is the most viable in the city and makes an annual profit of \$1.8 million. It certainly is more viable than an empty lot, which is the use envisaged for the site for the next few years."

Meanwhile, the construction of the substitute complex will

cost, according to Marathon President S.E. Eagles, \$120 million. Fish said that "there is no guarantee the building will be erected at all."

In a letter to a member of Save Montreal, Eagles said that "the new complex will also make several times the contribution to the municipal tax base than did the Laurentien." According to Fish, this is a falsification.

Eagles also claimed in the letter that "the project will serve as testimony to our commitment to the future of Montreal and Quebec and will provide much needed employment in the construction industry to help offset the post-Olympic construction slump." Fish retorted that, if C.P. is so concerned with Montreal, Quebec and labour, it might have considered construction on any one of 14 other C.P.-owned acres of open land in downtown Montreal.

Fish believes that the demolition would be an anti-social act, in addition to being unprofitable economically, because the Laurentien has traditionally attracted modest convention and tourist business. "Without the Laurentien, Montreal will have the most expensive convention hotels in Canada — a fact which will make potential visitors think twice before coming here."

Fish feels that the actual reason behind the demolition is that "C.P. considers the Laurentien Hotel to be an ugly building. However, as an architect, I predict that the new complex will be equally ugly."

Julian Kolbaler

today

English Literature Association: All members are asked to pick up NEWSLETTER in ELA office (Arts B20).

M.B.A. at H.E.C. — Paris: HEC — Paris is offering B.A. or B. Comm. students the opportunity to follow a 2-year MBA program. Information meeting Bronfman building, room 326, 3 pm or contact 866-6551, ext. 22.

Baha'i Discussions:

The Baha'i Club invites you to join them this evening from 7:30-10:00 in the reading room of Molson Hall. Discussions on world unity and principles of the Baha'i Faith. Everyone welcome.

Women's Union:

CONSCIOUSNESS RAISING tonight at 7:30 pm in the Women's Union, Rm. 457, 458 of the Student Union Building. Tomorrow night Chris Davis will speak

on battered women; 7:30 pm. **Student Struggle For Soviet Jewry:**

Initial meeting of Student Struggle for Soviet Jewry at McGill. We're just starting: Hillel 3460 Stanley St. Info: 845-9171.

McGill Apathetics Society:

Agenda for today's meeting: Search for Society officers. Open to all those who don't care. Come whenever you feel like it.

Motorcycle Club:

Meeting today in rm. 124 in the Union at 2:00 pm. See you there bro.

McGill Film Society:

Important meeting tonight at 5 pm, in room 464 of the Student Union. New members welcome.

Music Faculty concert:

BETTY DOROSCHUK, soprano; BRYAN TOWNSEND, guitar. Works by Dowland, Handel, Britten, Argento. 8:30 pm — free. Pollack Concert Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W. 392-8224.

Women's Intramural Ice Hockey:

5:15 Nurs Grads vs Manag.; 5:45 Nurs Grads vs Arts & Science; 8:10 WW vs Arts & Science; 8:35 WW vs Nurs Grads; 9:00 Arts & Science vs Gardner; 9:30 McConnell vs WW; 10:00 Gardner vs Manag.; 10:30 McConnell vs Gardner.

History Students' Association: Students who registered for the Writing and Research Seminar with Prof. Miller are reminded that it will be held at 10 am in Leacock 632.

Making the rich pray:

Weekdays, Union 307, 8:30-8:55 am.

Winter Carnival 1977:

The Winter Carnival Committee meets 5 pm for one hour at the Dean of Students office, 3465 Peel St. 4th floor. Be on time, please. Clubs, society representatives and fraternities should attend. Individual interested students are most welcome. 392-4875.

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classifieds

These ads may be placed in the advertising office at the University Centre from 9 am to 5 pm. Ads received by noon appear the following day. Rates, 3 consecutive insertions: non-profit-making activities & individual students' announcements — \$3.00, maximum 20 words, 15 cents per extra word; all other — \$6.00, maximum 20 words, 30 cents per extra word (even if sponsored by non-profit-making organization).

MISC.

EL CHEAPO LUNCHES, daily 11:30 am - 2:30 pm at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. Y'all come!

ATTENTION ACTORS: Concordia film group needs stars who look 25-30 years old to play male lead and supporting role in a 1/2 hour crime drama. Four information call Tony, 256-5609 or Don, 738-2221.

H E C-PARIS is offering B.A. or B.Comm. students the opportunity to follow a 2-year M.B.A. program. Information meeting on November 24th, 3 pm, Rm. 326, Bronfman Bldg., or contact 866-6551 ext. 22.

NEEDED: reasonably priced indoor storage for small car in greater McGill area. Call Joe 844-8541 evenings.

RIDE NEEDED to Mexico for 2 people around Christmas period. Will share driving and expenses. Call 845-1806.

ANGLICAN EUCHARIST, simple, contemporary liturgy every Monday at 12:30 pm at the Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer. All welcome.

FLUTE LESSONS: professional instruction. Phone 288-4475.

JOBS

Westmount — WANTED RESIDENTIAL SITTER, free room, TV, bath, breakfast, dinner against some help with 2 children. 931-2130.

EARN UP TO \$150 or more weekly working full or part time selling flowers. Downtown area. Must be attractive, outgoing and over 18 years of age. For appointment phone 288-8950 after 1 pm.

BILINGUAL BABYSITTER wanted 5 days a week, close to McGill. Tel. 844-6954.

FOR SALE

Akal APO4 belt drive TURNTABLE, \$150; Akal GXC 460 CASSETTE DECK with Dolby, \$250; Water Buffalo hide JACKET, size 42, \$125. Phone 288-8394.

FORD LTD 1971; P.B., P.S., P.W., Air conditioned, Stereo AM FM, snow & summer tires. Very good mechanically and interior. Going for \$550 only, due body dent. Excellent transportation. 392-5906, 738-9148 eve.

ONE HAND-MADE TABLE (desk) — \$15; one card table — \$20; assorted chairs (wood & leather construction) — \$5 each. 849-2887, keep trying if no answer.

ONE QUEEN SIZE BOX SPRING AND mattress, plus matching frame — \$100 for the group. 849-1733 evenings.

Les Paul Deluxe/Choice Case, Arla 12-string Acoustic & Pick up; both excellent. Call Steve, 672-8695 after 6.

PERSONAL

Worship, social events, discussions, social action, study and prayer—call CHAPLAINCY SERVICE, 392-5890.

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ARMY NAVY SURPLUS

- navy coats & pants
- combat jackets & shirts
- insulated boots
- rucksacks & sleeping bags
- special down parkas

752 Sherbrooke St. W.
across from Campus

Stop at the Sweet Shoppes

- for your lunch or snack,
 - for your parties: cold cuts, gourmet & diet foods.
- All the sandwiches and pastries are home-made.

Two locations:

2053 Peel 288-1818

2020 University 284-0417

DESIGN A T-SHIRT

Win \$10

[and two free t-shirts]

What to do:

- 1) Decide what you think McGill Arts and Science students would like to wear on their chests.
- 2) Draw it, exactly as you would like it to appear on the t-shirt, on white paper with black ink (India ink and magic marker are fine). Do not use pencil. Maximum size: 8 1/2" x 11"
- 3) Submit your design by 4 pm, tomorrow, Nov. 25th, to the A.S.U.S. office (Rm. B-41 of the Student Union).
- 4) Include your name, phone number, faculty and year.

What happens next:

The Executive of the A.S.U.S. will judge the entries by Mon., Nov. 29th. The winner will be announced, and the winning design will promptly be printed up on dozens of brightly-coloured t-shirts and sold all over campus in time for people to take with them on their winter vacation.

Then:

You get your prize.

Sponsored by

McGILL
ARTS & SCIENCE
UNDERGRADUATE SOCIETY



McGill Film Society

presents:

TONIGHT:

Waiting for Fidel

Dir. Michael Rubbo

and

Primary [Short]

L. 132, 8:00 pm, 75 cents

FRI. NOV. 26:

All The King's Men

Dir. Robert Rossen with Broderick Crawford and Joanne Dru

L. 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, 75 cents

SAT. NOV. 27:

Lies My Father Told Me

Dir. Jan Kadar with Yossi Yadin, Jeff Lynas and Len Burman

L. 132, 7 & 9:30 pm, 75 cents

THE STUDENTS' SOCIETY OF MCGILL UNIVERSITY

Constitutional Referendum

As previously announced, a referendum on constitutional proposals for the Students' Society will be held on November 25, 26 and 30. All registered students in degree credit programs are eligible to vote. Poll times and locations are as follows:

Thursday & Friday
November 25 and 26
10:00 am to 4:00 pm

Tuesday
November 30
10:00 am to 4:00 pm

University Centre
Leacock Building
Bronfman Building
Chancellor Day Hall
Stewart Biology
McIntyre Medical
Strathcona Anatomy & Dentistry
Burnside Hall
McConnell Engineering
Education Building
Strathcona Music
Pathology
Wilson Hall
Redpath Library

University Centre
Leacock Building
Stewart Biology

Tuesday
November 30
4:00 pm to 7:00 pm

Bishop Mountain Hall

Further information can be obtained at the Students' Society Office, University Centre, 3480 McTavish St. (392-8922).

Be informed and vote!

It's your society and constitution

Urban Issues

Parti promises

Now that the Parti Quebecois is in a position to fulfill its campaign promises, it might be interesting to list their plans insofar as the municipalities of the province are concerned. According to their official program the PQ intends to grant to the municipalities certain powers which are currently exercised by the provincial government. The PQ vows to establish reasonable zoning laws which will preserve and/or create green space.

The PQ also intends to favour the creation of district councils elected by universal suffrage and grant them as much credence as municipal councils have traditionally been awarded. These citizen-administration bodies will be concerned with planning, roads, housing, public transport and community services. Municipal budgets will be prepared, according to the PQ program, by citizens groups, local administrators and provincial specialists.

The PQ intends as well to ban land speculation by imposing a heavy tax on profits made through speculation. Priority will be given to public transport rather than to the construction of autoroutes.

Bedfellows

The MCM hopes that the new PQ government will favour the reassessment of municipal priorities and attempt to institute democracy at City Hall. Many PQ campaign promises correspond with the MCM's platform, including 1) the returning of many powers to Montreal after years of centralization under the Liberal regime, 2) a probe into the financing of the Olympic games and the city's general financial situation and 3) the reversal of social priorities characteristic of both the Liberals and Mayor Drapeau's Civic Party away from large scale projects towards improving government services.

Conspiracy

A report submitted to a US Senate Committee on American Ground Transport has revealed that General Motors, Standard Oil of California and Firestone Tire bought and destroyed more than 100 electric rail and bus transit systems in 51 American cities.

The city of Montreal suffered a similar fate in 1951. The streetcars which served Montrealers until then were purchased from the privately-owned Montreal Tramway Company by the city and the provincial government for millions. Within a few years of the purchase, the complete, non-polluting electric system was junked, the rails were paved into oblivion, and General Motors busses assumed the burden of public transport.

Life, liberty, and polluted happiness

University of Montreal Law Professor Jean Héту, and a student of his, have released a study which shows that Montreal's pollution laws are so feeble that offenders are encouraged to break the laws repeatedly. Héту reports that "Looking at certain municipal court decisions, we are inclined to believe that industries have acquired the right to pollute."

Regulation 9 of the MUC sets down a minimal fine of \$25 for offenders. According to the study, Petrofina of Canada is the worst infractor with 20 air-pollution convictions. Gulf Oil of Canada has been condemned seven times since 1974.

If bikes could float

One of the issues Montreal cyclists are most tender about concerns their inability to cycle across the St. Lawrence River. All South Shore bridges, except the Jacques Cartier, which confines pedalists to a congested, dangerous and badly maintained sidewalk, exclude bicycles. The metro line to Longueuil also refuses bicycles.

Until 1962, cyclists and pedestrians shared a passageway on the Victoria Bridge. In that year the passageway was covered with asphalt in order to accommodate more automobiles. Meanwhile, commuter train service to the South Shore has been drastically reduced.

Adjacent to the Champlain Bridge an Icebreaker bridge currently under the jurisdiction of the Federal Ministry of Transport, joins Nun's Island with the north bank of the St. Lawrence Seaway. It is twenty feet wide, paved, and equipped with guardrails on both sides. The bridge, to the chagrin of Montreal's cyclists, is closed.

There are 4 bridges which cross the Ottawa River connecting Ottawa and Hull. One of these is for the exclusive use of cyclists. Calgary cyclists have a bridge over the Bow River at their disposal.

—the members of the Montreal Bureau

URBAN ISSUES is produced by the Daily's Montreal Bureau which is currently tragically understaffed. Should there be any urban issues you feel are being ignored, do not hesitate to join us.

The following is a summary of the important differences between the two constitution proposals. All McGill students will be called upon tomorrow, Friday or next Tuesday to vote to decide which of the proposals are to be implemented. If insufficient numbers of students participate in the referendum, the future of the Society and control over student activity fees by students seems at best uncertain.

	Majority Report	Minority Report
Rationale	A Students' Society with strong professional and University input	A Students' Society completely autonomous from the University Senate
Role of professionals	Input from full-time hired person at all levels of the Society, except the Students' Council	Professionals as employees, chiefly running the physical operations of the Union building.
Council	Made up of directly elected students, representatives of clubs, student representatives sitting on Senate and the Board of Governors of the University. Elects the Society's Executive (President, etc.) from among the Council's members	Made up only of directly elected students by student body
Impeachment Judicial Committee	Body to interpret constitution, largely open for by-law consideration	Executive directly elected by student body.
procedures	Student executives, council members and the chief hired professional are all subject to removal by students and councillors	Detailed in original constitution proposal, constitutionally guaranteed
Daily	Guarantees that council shall not interfere with the Daily once its budget is approved	Procedures for removal initiated by a majority of an open meeting of the student body
		Guarantees editorial freedom and sets up publishing board apart from council and establishes autonomous funding arrangement.

today

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Carmel Budiardjo "Political Repression in Indonesia":

Carmel Budiardjo, former political prisoner, 110 Leacock 4-5:30 pm to speak on political repression in Indonesia.

Photo Exhibition:

To hail the 7th Congress and the 35th anniversary to the Party of Labour of Albania. Organized by the McGill branch of the Communist Party of Canada (Marxist-Leninist) 12-2 pm. Student Union room 123, 124.

District Returning Officers Needed:

\$3.00 per hour will be paid to any student who will work as a

District Returning Officer during the Constitutional Referendum Nov. 25, 26, and 30. If you have not already registered with the president of your faculty society, come to the Students' Society Office today to sign up. Many positions available.

Constitutional Referendum:

All students who have signed up or intend to sign up as District Returning Officers are urged to attend one of the following information meetings: today, 1-2 pm in Union 107 or Thursday, 25 Nov. 9-9:30 am in Union 107. Come late if you have to — very important.

McGill Film Society:

Tonight: Waiting For Fidel — Can. 1974, Dir. Michael Rubbo.

NFB Goes to Cuba. Also: Primary (short) 8:00 L132 75 cents.

McGill Christian Fellowship:

Last in the series of studies on the book of Habakkuk (you need no longer be plagued with doubt as to its spelling) with Jean-Marc Grotillat. 12 noon in the Newman Centre, 3484 Peel St.

Mao-Tse-tung Thought Study Group:

Meeting on the international situation and the foreign policy of the People's Republic of Albania. This week's topic: "One Must Never Rely on One Imperialism to Fight or Escape from the Other." 7:30 pm Student Union room 123.

A NEW STUDENTS' SOCIETY

THE MAJORITY REPORT

COMMENT

Our considerations have convinced us that there is a need for a central Students' Society at McGill, that such a Society is an important component of the University, and that there is considerable educational potential for such a structure.

At the same time, there are specific problems to be overcome: student apathy, lack of experience and lack of continuity in student government, lack of professional guidance, and a constitution that is in some ways out-of-date.

These proposals represent an attempt to provide a structure and to encourage the processes which could make the McGill Students' Society a viable institution and assist it in its contribution to student life on Campus. It is evident that no constitution, by-laws, or proposals can ensure the health of an organisation; this is only ensured by the people involved and by their responses to situations.

The administrative and financial complexities of running a students' society, of preparing budgets, and of managing a University Centre require the professional competence of permanent administrators in addition to the policy input of student representatives. In order to achieve this, the position of Executive Director is crucial. In order to attract a person with the qualifications and experience, and to encourage permanence, the Executive

Director should be employed by the University rather than by the Students' Society. Professional competence and continuity are also encouraged in the proposals to have one University appointment on the Council and in the composition of the Joint Management Committee, the group that must deal with budgets and the running of the University Centre. The aim of these proposals is to seek a balance between student responsibility and professional service.

It is quite fashionable to blame the troubles of the Students' Society on the apathy of the student body, the indifference to issues and elections, the unwillingness of students to stand for office. If we are going to do more than complain about apathy, steps must be taken to encourage participation and interest in student activities. It is for this reason that we urge serious consultations between the Student Council and the editors of the Daily to explore ways of keeping the student body informed of the issues facing the University and student government and to encourage more widespread participation in the educational life of the institution. It is for this reason also that we propose the appointment of a Student Animator within the framework of Student Services. This person's responsibility would be to encourage greater student involvement in Student Society activities,

RATIONALE FOR THE MINORITY REPORT

(AN OUTLINE OF THE FULL-LENGTH DRAFT MINORITY REPORT)

A minority report has become necessary nearly non-existent. The structure promised because the majority report is completely es to undercut the stability of a central unacceptable for two major reasons. The Students' Society almost by definition, first is that the work of the CRSS has been a sad-silly blundering effort by a group The composition of the CRSS was determined by Dean of Students Saeed Mirza whom one can seriously doubt represent the interests of students. Few of the and ratified by Senate at the same time as questions which needed to be asked in the suspension of the Students' Society setting up a new Students' Society were constitution, nearly a year ago: 6 students, 5 non-students. Since last May, when several students graduated or left the dealt with by the committee.

Secondly, the structure recommended by the university, non-students have held most of majority is a huge leap backward for McGill the positions on the Committee to Re-structure the Students' Society, and it is ed' immeasurably. Student autonomy is they who have authored the majority

Majority report cont'd**THE NEW CONSTITUTION**

in elections to office, and in the work of the Nominating Committee. He/she would ensure that information is provided to students and would take steps to search out and encourage student leaders without himself being associated with any particular faction or point of view.

The proposals on the structure of the Council and its committees, and on procedures of representation, are an attempt to move in the direction of more integration of the various levels of student government. It is our view that the Council should have close relationships with (a) Faculty Societies, (b) Clubs and (non-Faculty) Societies, (c) student representatives on Senate and Governors. We considered various models of structure, from a centralized Students' Society which would incorporate all other student organisations into its structure to a loose federation of existing bodies. We did not believe that a highly centralized Society would win broad support on Campus at the present time and that it might be quite inappropriate for the needs of a very diversified student body. On the other hand, a loose federation might simply continue the clash of vested interests and its success would depend on the strength of the individual components, some of which appear in no better shape than the Society in general. Our proposals, then are a form of compromise. The Council would bring together representatives of the major constituencies of student government with some balance between special interests arising from individual Faculties and the more university-wide interests of clubs, with the representatives of Senate and Governors providing input from the perspective of the major decision-making bodies of the University. We hope that one of the results of this kind of composition would be less polarisation between local interests and the leadership of the Students' Society. At the same time, the proposals of representation give the individual Faculty Societies the responsibility of electing the representative(s) to the Council. It is highly desirable that it will be possible for this election date to coincide with that held within the Faculty for its own officers. This would mean only one election period for all student positions within the University.

In order to clarify the responsibility of student leaders to their constituency, and to minimize conflict between Council and Executive, we have rejected the procedure of direct election of a student executive in favour of election of an Executive Committee by the Council and we have specified procedures by which office-holders may be removed. It is our view that direct election of a Student Council president makes little sense in a University of this size and that a more collegial relationship between Executive and Council can be established if the Executive emerge from the Council and is clearly responsible to it.

The other proposals are of two sorts: those which try to eliminate certain specific obstacles or problems (e.g. procedures for amending the Constitution and By-Laws, the definition and accreditation of clubs, potential conflicts of interest for student officers, abuse of the University Centre)

and those that are more hortatory, which try to improve the quality of student government and ensure greater participation (better information flow, more public control over individual Faculty Societies).

Lastly, we recognize that it is difficult to know how these proposals will work out, what modifications will need to be made, and the ways in which the solution to one problem may lead to the creation of another problem. Thus we are recommending approval only until the end of 1979, a three-year period, toward the end of which there should be a review of the operation of the Students' Society and recommendations for its further development. We think this period of trial is long enough to encourage new directions to emerge and that such a deadline may be stimulating for those involved in the work of the Society as well as perhaps reassuring for those who have had reservations about the Society or about these proposals.

SUMMARY OF PROPOSALS

Here are the major elements of our proposals for the reorganization of the Students' Society:

1. The creation of two positions, full-time, permanent, and university appointments: an Executive Director of the Students' Society, analogous to the position of the Secretary-General in the University, and an Animator, employed by Student Services, to stimulate greater participation by the student body in the work of the University.

2. A Students' Council composed of:

- 1) 1 to 3 representatives from each Faculty,
- 2) 5 representatives elected by the presidents of clubs and societies,
- 3) 5 representatives elected by the student members of Senate and of the Board of Governors.

3. Each Faculty Society shall elect its Council representative(s) under the procedures of the Nominating Committee.

4. An Executive Committee composed of a President, Treasurer, 2 members of the Council and the Executive Director (ex officio) elected by the Council and responsible to it.

5. A Nominating Committee to oversee all student appointments to committees and all student elections, with the Students' Society Animator as an ex officio member.

6. A Joint Management Committee composed of 4 representatives of the Council, 1 representative of Student Services, 1 representative of the University Administration, 1 representative of the employees of the Students' Society, the Executive Director and Comptroller of the Students' Society; to prepare, under the authority of Council, the annual budget, to allocate funds to clubs, and to establish policies for the operation of the University Centre.

report. In defence of the committee, it must be noted that neither its composition, its mandate, nor its timetables were determined by the CRSS itself, and many of the difficulties faced in analysing the history, philosophy, problems, and future of the central student organisation were built-in by the various Senate motions affecting the committee.

The presence of such a large proportion of non-students on the CRSS had two immediate consequences: a large part of the Spring's meetings had to be devoted to information sessions with a view to bringing the whole committee up to a basic level of common understanding. Secondly, the perspectives of those who were, and would remain, outsiders to the Students' Society understandably were different from those of some students, who were members of a suspended organisation, trying to regain some control over their affairs which the administration had taken away. The sheer presence of a large proportion of non-students on the CRSS creates of itself the impression that students are incapable of determining the structure of their own Society. Administration policy in today's McGill, it should be noted, is not determined by student-dominated committees.

A COLONIAL ATTITUDE

The suspension of the Students' Society constitution took place within a context of administration-student relations which is clearly colonial. Students, until last year that is, had been allowed the privileges of organising their own student activities; but actual participation of students in college government has been token and tightly regulated. Students on Senate, a mere handful by any standard, have been censured by Senate, a dignity never conferred on non-students. The election procedures for student Senators have been charged to prevent any effective co-ordination among the student senators.

The Board of Governors, upon learning that students were demanding changes in the nature of the university, threatened to cut off the collection of Students' Society moneys. And Senate, setting the foundations for its recent behavior, vetoed extensive amendments to the Students' Society constitution which the students had taken nearly five years to formulate, vote on, and constitutionally ratify. The reason for this veto: the students, recognising that the colonialist relationship with Senate was outdated, had voted to end Senate's veto. Had these amendments been implemented at the time (1969), many of the structural and financial issues which have since plagued student organisations would have been averted. That constitution was the product of the most experienced minds in years of student government. We are now reaping the harvest of Senate's intransigence.

The hard-line attitude lives on. The Dean of Students gets Senate to suspend the constitution. During the CRSS hearings in the Spring the Vice-Principal (Academic) informed the committee of administration contingency plans to take over the University Centre for classrooms if it did not think student use of the building was fulfilling a worthwhile purpose. During the

Minority Report cont'd

summer, even the Dean of Students' Management Committee was suspended and an administration-appointed trustee now controls all 'student' affairs.

THE CRSS' DIRECTION

From the beginning the committee assumed that the problems lay in Structure. Therefore, the policies, the goals, the nature of activities, the context, etc. of the old Students' Society were never examined to see if they required change at all. The majority report contains many structural changes, but it does not explain what was wrong with the old structure, or why it thinks the new one will work. Its proposals are motivated by hopes of structural efficiency; it is not based on a definition of what structures are best suited to the purposes that a Students' Society should try to achieve, for of course, the same structure does not suit all organisations. The report does not suggest whether its proposals are best suited for a service corporation, a social club, a union, etc. Thus it has only a gambler's chance of doing any better a job than the old constitution. The majority report therefore represents a very narrow and poorly defined look at the Students' Society as it could be. Since the questions asked were never really clarified in the first place, it is hard to find answers in the results.

A SINGLE AREA OF CONSENSUS

The CRSS as a whole came to only one final conclusion in common before the Spring exams: a major source of difficulty in the Students' Society in recent years has been the growing complexity and expense involved in managing the University Centre and the services in it (cafeteria, pub, typesetting, maintenance, etc). These operations not only required expertise which elected student leaders did not have, but it also took up a great amount of their time which should more properly have been allocated to the social, political, and educational functions of the Students' Society. This having been agreed, exams arrived. Since then, never more than half the committee has been involved in its activities. The draft of the Majority Report, "sufficiently acceptable to those present" was issued in mid-summer. No students were present.

THE MAJORITY REPORT

The structures proposed by the majority report look as if they were designed to please Senate rather than serve students. The structure looks radically different, lending credence to the unsubstantiated allegation of Senate that the 'problem' with the students lay in the structure.

Two major sections of the draft majority report (not reprinted in the final summary) concerned a questionnaire of student attitudes, and "Some Theoretical Considerations". The questionnaire, which was vague, since its goals were never clarified by the CRSS, was circulated to several hundred students. It did show that while students felt quite uninformed about structural details in student and administrative affairs, there was an overwhelming

Majority Report cont'd

Minority Report cont'd

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

RECOMMENDATIONS

7. A Finance Committee to prepare and review budget for student activities.

8. Only accredited clubs and societies may receive funds from the Students' Society; in order to be accredited, Clubs must submit their constitution, their officers must be McGill Students, and accreditation is renewable annually.

9. Amendments to the Constitution must be approved by $\frac{3}{4}$ of the Council and by a simple majority in a referendum, and are subject to the approval of Senate; amendments to the By-Laws must be approved by a $\frac{2}{3}$ majority of the Council.

10. Any student member of the Council or officer or representative of the Society may be removed from office by a $\frac{3}{4}$ majority vote of the Council.

11. No officer or elected representative of the Society should receive remuneration from the Society for any service offered.

12. Security in the University Centre should be tightened, fixed opening and closing hours should be established, and there should be no residence privileges.

13. A Committee of Senate should be established to study the operation of all Faculty Societies and to make recommendations concerning bookkeeping, financial responsibility and reporting procedures.

14. Consultations should be initiated between the officers of the Students' Society, the editors of the McGill Daily, with outside experts, to find ways of improving the flow of communication on Campus.

15. These proposals and the Constitution and By-Laws of the Society should be reviewed by Senate before December 1979.

We, therefore, move the following:

1. that the Students' Society of McGill continue to exist until December 30, 1979.

2. [a] that the University approve in principle the creation of the post of Executive Director of the Students Society as a full-time, permanent University appointment; [b] that the duties of the Executive Director be those listed in section R.1.3 of the By-Laws found in Appendix B of this Report;

[c] That the Nominating Committee of Senate be instructed to establish as soon as possible, a Search Committee with student representation as in the By-Laws, to recommend to the Principal and the Board of Governors an appointment to this post;

[d] that the Budget Planning Group and the Acting Executive Director and his advisors begin consultations on the financial implications of this recommendation and the possible transfer of funds that may be required.

3. [a] that the University approve in principle the creation of the post of Animator of the Students' Society as a full-time, permanent University appointment;

[b] that the general duties of the Animator be to take the steps

necessary to establish a climate and structures which would encourage greater student participation in all aspects of the work of student government, including election, representation, and policies and issues affecting students;

[c] that the specific responsibilities should be determined and the appointment recommended by a sub-committee of the Coordinating Committee for Student Services;

4. that the Constitution of the Students' Society of McGill University, found in Appendix A of this report, be approved.

5. that the By-Laws of the Students' Society of McGill University, found in Appendix B of this Report, be approved.

6. That the Student Senators be asked to form an ad-hoc committee, composed of representatives of the Students' Council, the Editorial Board of the McGill Daily, the Editor of the McGill Reporter with members from outside the University, to explore ways of improving the methods of informing students of the work of the Students' Society and of University policies in general, and to recommend to the Students' Council a suitable By-Law for the proper functioning of the McGill Daily. It is further recommended that this committee review procedures as adopted by the Students' Society of the University of Toronto for the possible implementation of such procedures.

7. that the Nominating Committee of Senate be instructed to present to Senate for approval a proposal for the creation of an ad-hoc committee to study the operation of faculty undergraduate societies with specific reference to their relationships with the Students' Society, their financial procedures, and reporting procedures.

8. that no elected representative or officer of the Students' Society be remunerated, in cash or kind, for any service given to the Society.

9. that no person may live in residence in the University Centre.

10. that Senate, in the beginning of the academic year 1978-79, establish an ad-hoc committee to review the development of the Students' Society and to present to the student body and to Senate recommendations concerning the future of the Society.

11. that the following steps be taken to phase in the new structure:

[a] that the terms of office of the Student Council for the academic year 1977-78 begin on March 1, 1977;

[b] that the Acting Executive Director and his advisors appoint a suitable committee to supervise all student elections and/or appointments which are necessary, under the Constitution, for the selection of the Student Council and for the discharge of its mandate not later than March 1, 1977.

[d] that the operating budget of Student Services be increased to include this appointment.

12. That School and Faculty Societies be encouraged to include on their Executive their respective Student Councillor.

majority of those questioned who felt that it was important to have a central representative body to ensure a student voice in the upper levels of the University. Large numbers felt that certain services were better provided to students by students. A predominantly political (i.e. representative) and secondary service role for the Students' Society was envisaged, with each of these two functions having their financing guaranteed rather than fighting each other for money.

THE MINORITY PROPOSAL

Clearly the CRSS failed to properly carry out its mandate in a worthwhile manner, and acceptance of the majority report would make a mockery of 'student' government.

But even the best constitutional structure in the world could easily fall flat on its face unless the students are willing to accept it as their own. The CRSS has not been conducive to that kind of attitude. Real social change has to come from students who are concerned, serious, and part of the milieu they wish to change.

For us in the minority to personally answer all the questions which the CRSS should have dealt with to be able to justify its conclusions would be an equally artificial situation, and we do not attempt to do so for it would be presumptuous for us to hold out our version of the 'truth' when there has not been the required active discussion, debate, or struggle mobilising significant numbers of students. It has become necessary to find another way to arrive at an alternative to the majority report.

What we propose is a combination of three elements: i) the basics of the 1969 constitution, with all its improvements over the old suspended one. Students have already agreed in a referendum that this was a suitable direction for the Students' Society to move; ii) minor structural changes to bring the 1969 proposals up to date with the contemporary McGill situation and with the third element; iii) the major structural change which was the one important area where the CRSS was able to reach a consensus: the splitting of the running of the Students' Society and the University Centre into two separate student-run groups.

Acceptance of any new structure at this time requires a great amount of faith by the students. It should be easier, and more proper, we feel, for students today to put their faith in a student-prepared proposal, made when involved Students' Society members had a clear view of what the problems and solutions were, and which has already received the confidence of the student body in a referendum, rather than in a proposal which came to light under the conditions we have described.

HIGHLIGHTS OF CONSTITUTIONAL STRUCTURE

a) Separation of Students' Society and University Centre— the Union, and the major services within it, e.g. cafeteria, typesetting, pub, major social activities, will be operated by an independent University Centre Committee composed of representatives of the Students' Council, the clubs and activities using the building, the University Administration (which owns the building and would guarantee adequate maintenance standards), and the University Centre staff. This would remove the

administratively complicated job of day-to-day running of the Union from the Students' Society Executive, and put it into the hands of a full-time administrator who would be responsible to the University Centre Committee. This will also free the student executives to concentrate their time on the activities of the Students' Society.

b) Autonomy of the Students Society— no administrators on Students' Council; freedom for the students to govern their own affairs without administrative ratification.

Since the Union Building will no longer be under Students' Council control, there is no longer any reason for the administration to keep a colonial veto over student affairs.

c) Re-organization of the Students' Society Executive— to provide for an impartial Speaker to moderate meetings; provides a Financial Vice-President for the first time to guarantee high priority for planning within our financial means.

d) Role of Undergraduate Societies— guarantee of autonomy for School and Faculty Societies, including their own control over Faculty fees, for the first time, a constitutional role for these societies in making Students' Council representatives responsible to their constituencies.

e) Students' Council— more representative than ever before.

f) Impeachment— procedures for removal from office of Students' Society Executives or Council members during their term of office under a clear procedure.

g) Judicial Board— an independent Court which will rule on the interpretation of the constitution, and the constitutionality of legislations and actions at the request of any Students' Society member. This provides a safe means of regulating any unconstitutional acts or omissions in student government.

h) Fees— a reduced fee for post-first degree faculties. Clear referendum procedures for changing the fee structure.

i) McGill Daily— the Daily will be constitutionally guaranteed editorial independence and will be responsible to a Board made up of Daily staff, Student Councillors, and students elected by the campus at large.

j) Amendments to the constitution— easier access to referendum.

CONSTITUTION

ARTICLE ONE

NAME

The Students' Society of McGill University

ARTICLE TWO

OBJECT

1) To group the students registered in McGill University, and to represent their educational, cultural and general interests. For this purpose, the Students' Society shall be the only recognised medium between its membership, taken as a whole, and the government of McGill University and the general public.

2) To exercise control of the Students' Society activities.

3) To do all such things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of the above objects.

ARTICLE THREE

MEMBERSHIP

All students registered in McGill University shall be members of the Students' Society, except the following:

a) Students governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society.

b) Students registered in the Faculty of

Majority Report cont'd

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

1. NAME

The Society shall be known as the Students' Society of McGill University.

2. OBJECTS

- 2.1 To promote the welfare and interests of members of the Society.
- 2.2 To enhance the educational, cultural, environmental and social conditions of its members.
- 2.3 To represent its membership as required.
- 2.4 To engage in other such activities and undertakings as may seem appropriate to the Society.

3. MEMBERSHIP

3.1 All students registered in the University shall be members of the Students' Society, except the following:

3.1.1 Students governed by the constitution of the Macdonald College Students' Society.

3.1.2 Students registered in the Faculty of Graduate Studies & Research who are non-resident students or full-time members of the teaching staff.

3.2 Partial students taking less than three courses shall have all the privileges of membership, except that they may not be elected to the Students' Council or to the executive of any standing committee.

4. THE MCGILL STUDENTS' COUNCIL:

4.1 The governing authority of the Students' Society of McGill University shall be vested in the McGill Students' Council, which shall meet at least once a month from September through May.

4.2 Council Composition:

4.2.1 Voting Members:

4.2.1.1 Faculty representatives shall be as follows:

1. for faculties with a student number of 3999 or under: 1 representative.
2. for faculties with a student number of 4000-5999: 2 representatives.
3. for faculties with a student number of 6000 or over: 3 representatives.

4.2.1.2 Five student representatives from Society-accredited clubs and societies, excluding faculty societies.

4.2.1.3 Five student representatives from student members of Senate and the Board of Governors.

4.2.2 Non-voting Members:

Council shall have the right to appoint non-voting members as it sees fit, for a length of term as it sees fit, providing said term does not extend into any new Council year.

4.2.2.2 One University Appointee

4.2.2.3 Executive Director of the Students' Society, Ex-Officio

4.2.3 Other Members:

Council shall have the right to appoint other non-voting members as it sees fit.

For greater certainty, but without limiting the generality of its authority, the McGill Students' Council shall have the following specific powers and duties:

4.3 Committee Appointments:

4.3.1 It shall be the responsibility of Council each year to appoint:

1. An Executive Committee
2. Student representatives to the Joint Management Committee.
3. A Nominating Committee

These Standing Committees shall have the powers hereinafter provided for and the Council alone or jointly with Senate may appoint other Committees clothed with such

powers as it may deem advisable, providing that these Committees are not in conflict with the powers and responsibilities of the Council's Standing Committees. Members of such non-standing committees shall be appointed for such terms as the Council may from time to time determine.

4.3.2 The Students' Council may establish and, from time to time, amend rules and regulations governing its own meetings and procedures for the transaction of business properly coming before it.

4.3.3 The Students' Council shall possess general jurisdiction and final authority over the financial affairs of the Students' society.

4.3.4 The Students' Council has authority over all contracts made on behalf of the Students' Society.

4.4 Quorum:

Fifty percent plus one of the voting Students' Council members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of all business.

5. STANDING COMMITTEES

5.1 Executive Committee:

5.1.1 The Executive Committee shall have authority to exercise all the powers held by the Students' Council between regular meetings of the Council with the following exceptions:

1. it shall not have the power to amend, modify or repeal any or all of the statutes and/or by-laws of the Society;
2. it shall not have the power to select or to remove from office, the Executive Director; or to interfere with his responsibilities as outlined in the by-laws.

5.1.2 Where the Executive Committee has reason to believe that the Constitution and/or by-laws of the Society are being violated by an action of either an individual and or group, it may exercise veto power subject to ratification by Council at a meeting to be held within five days of said veto.

5.1.3 It shall submit to each regular meeting of the Council a report of all matters with which it has dealt since the previous meeting thereof.

5.1.4 If the Executive Committee must make decisions involving financial obligations, these shall be subject to ratification at the next Council meeting.

5.1.5 The Executive Committee shall be composed of the following:

- President
- Treasurer
- Three Student Councillors-at-large
- Executive Director, ex-officio, non-voting.

5.1.6 With the exception of the Executive Director, all other members of the Executive Committee shall be chosen by the Students' Council from amongst its members.

5.2 The Joint Management Committee:

5.2.1 The Joint Management Committee shall be responsible for the following:

1. Preparation for submission to the April meeting of the Students' Council, the General Students' Society Budget;
2. Preparation for submission to the September meeting of the Students' Council, the clubs' and societies' budgets, excluding faculty societies;
3. The operation of the University Centre subject to any rules or regulations as may be established by Students' Council.

5.2.2 It shall submit to each regular

Graduate Studies and Research who are non-resident students or full-time members of the teaching staff of the University.

Partial students taking less than three courses shall have all the privileges of membership except that they may not be members of the Students' Council.

ARTICLE FOUR

OFFICERS

The Officers of the Students' Society shall be a President, a Vice-President (University Affairs), a Vice-President (External Affairs), a Vice-President (Internal and Financial Affairs), a Speaker, a Secretary-Treasurer, and Comptroller.

Duties:

a) President shall be the chief executive officer of the Students' Society. He shall be chairman of the Executive Committee. He may delegate such executive powers as he may deem necessary, and shall supervise the work of the Students' Society staff. He shall represent the Students' Society on all official occasions. He shall be responsible to the Students' Council.

b) The Vice-President (University Affairs) shall be responsible to the Students' Council for relations with the government of McGill University, and for the educational affairs of the Students' Society.

c) The Vice-President (External Affairs) shall be responsible to the Students' Council for relations with student organisations external to the Students' Society, with governments external to McGill University, and with the general public.

d) The Vice-President (Internal and Financial Affairs) shall perform the duties of the President in the absence of the latter. He shall be responsible to Students' Council for reporting on the financial affairs of the Students' Society, for assisting in the preparation of budgets of the Students' Council and for the presentation of budgets to the Students' Council. He shall apply such policies and supervise such auditing procedures for the financial affairs of the Students' Society as Students' Council may establish. He shall be responsible to Students' Council for the operation of such activities and services as the Students' society may from time to time establish.

e) The Speaker shall be the chairman of all meetings of the Students' Council and of the Students' Society. He shall perform duties similar to those of the Speaker of the House of Commons, save that he shall not cast a vote to break a tie, and shall appoint Deputy Speakers to perform his duties in his absence.

f) The Secretary-Treasurer shall be custodian of all records, documents, ledgers and receipts of any nature whatsoever belonging to, or dealing with the affairs of the Students' Society. He shall be Secretary of Students' Council and of its Executive Committee. He shall supervise all disbursements in accordance with article below.

g) The Comptroller shall be in charge of all receipts and disbursements.

ARTICLE FIVE

SCHOOLS AND FACULTY SOCIETIES

1) School and Faculty societies shall be autonomous self-governing organs responsible to their respective members for promoting their educational, cultural, and general interests.

2) The following School and Faculty Societies, or their successor organisations, represent the constituent parts of the Students' Society:

- a) Architectural Undergraduate Society
- b) Arts and Science Undergraduate Society
- c) Management Undergraduate Society
- d) Dental Students' Society
- e) Education Undergraduate Society
- f) Engineering Undergraduate Society
- g) Law Undergraduate Society
- h) Medical Students' Society
- i) Music Undergraduate Society
- j) Nursing Undergraduate Society

k) Physical and Occupational Undergraduate Society

l) Post-Graduate Students' Society

m) Theological Undergraduate Society

3) The School and Faculty Societies shall be the only recognised media between their membership and the government of the corresponding Schools and Faculties.

4) School and Faculty Societies shall have the powers specified in Articles XII and XIV (2) below.

5) Nothing in the Article shall be taken to limit the powers and prerogatives of the above School and Faculty Societies as set forth in their own constitutions.

ARTICLE SIX

FEES

1) Members of the Students' Society shall be required to pay an annual fee to the Students' Society.

2) The fees shall be collected by the McGill University Cashier with the regular tuition fees.

3) The Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society shall receive these fees from McGill University and deposit them with a chartered bank or with the University.

4) Members enrolled in schools and faculties, the majority of whose students are candidates for their first university degree or diploma shall be required to pay a fee as determined by section 6 of this Article.

5) All other members of the Society, including students in the Graduate School of Nurses proceeding to a degree of B.N., shall be required to pay a fee as determined by section 6 of this Article, the amount of which shall be half of the fee in section 4.

6) Changes in the amount of fees payable under section 4 and 5 shall be determined by the Students' Council and must be ratified in a referendum of the Students' Society.

7) For the 1977-78 school year, fees payable under section 4 shall be \$30; under section 5 shall be \$15. This section shall be deleted from the Constitution on June 1, 1978.

8) Members of School and Faculty Societies listed under Article V shall pay an annual fee to their respective Society, as determined by that Society, to be collected by the University Cashier with the regular tuition fees and transferred to the School or Faculty Society concerned.

ARTICLE SEVEN

STUDENTS' COUNCIL

1) The governing authority of the Students' Society shall be vested in the Students' Council.

2) Students' Council shall be composed of:

- a) The President of the Students' Society
- b) The Vice-President (University Affairs) of the Students' Society
- c) The Vice-President (External Affairs) of the Students' Society
- d) The Vice-President (Internal and Financial Affairs) of the Students' Society
- e) One representative for every seven hundred (700) students or part thereof from each of the following:

- i) students in the Faculty of Arts and Science
- ii) students in the Faculty of Education
- iii) members of the Students' Society in the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, the graduate students in the Faculty of Management, and the School for Graduate Nurses proceeding to the degree of B.N.
- iv) students in the School of Architecture
- v) undergraduate students in the Faculty of management
- vi) students in the Faculty of Dentistry
- vii) students in the Faculty of Engineering
- viii) students in the Faculty of Law
- ix) students in the Faculty of Medicine
- x) students in the Faculty of Music
- xi) students in the School for Graduate Nurses proceeding to the degree of B.Sc(N)
- xii) students in the School of Physical and Occupational Therapy

For greater certainty, but without limiting the generality of its authority, the McGill Students' Council shall have the following specific powers and duties:

1. Preparation for submission to the April meeting of the Students' Council, the General Students' Society Budget;
2. Preparation for submission to the September meeting of the Students' Council, the clubs' and societies' budgets, excluding faculty societies;
3. The operation of the University Centre subject to any rules or regulations as may be established by Students' Council.

Majority Report concluded

Minority Report cont'd

THE NEW CONSTITUTION

meeting of the Council, a report on all matters with which it has dealt since the previous regular meeting thereof.

- 5.2.3 The Joint Management Committee shall be composed of the following:
1. Four members of the Students' Council as chosen by the Council;
 2. A student services representative;
 3. A McGill University Administration representative;
 4. The Comptroller of the Students' Society, ex-officio, non-voting;
 5. The Executive Director of the Students' Society, ex-officio, non-voting;
 6. A representative as selected by the employees of the Students' Society.

- 5.2.4 The Joint Management Committee shall select one of its members to act as Chairperson.

5.3 The Nominating Committee:

- 5.3.1 The Nominating Committee of the Students' Council shall make nominations to the Students' Council for the Standing Committees of the Council and for all committees both internal and external which are deemed to fall under the jurisdiction of the Students' Council.

- 5.3.2 It shall submit to each regular meeting of the Council, a report on all matters with which it has dealt since the previous meeting thereof.

- 5.3.3 The Nominating Committee of the Students' Council shall be composed of the following:

1. A minimum of three members of Students' Council as chosen by Students' Council.
2. The Executive Director of the Students' Society and Animator.

- 5.3.4 The Nominating Committee shall choose one of its members to act as Chairperson.

- 5.3.5 The Nominating Committee shall oversee all elections and/or referendums as required by the Society and shall in such instances appoint, subject to ratification of Council, a Chief Returning Officer.

6. ELECTION TO COUNCIL

- 6.1 Faculty Students' Council members shall be elected by Faculty Societies in an election under the procedures of the Nominating Committee. Faculty Students' Council member(s) must be a member of the Faculty from which they are elected.

- 6.2 Senate and Board of Governors' Students' Council members shall be chosen by student senators and student governors at a meeting of same in accordance with the by-laws provided hereinafter.

- 6.3 Clubs and non-Faculty Society Students' Council members shall be chosen by the presidents or chief executive officers of clubs and societies accredited by the Students' Council at a meeting of same in accordance with the by-laws provided hereinafter.

7. STUDENT MEMBERS OF SENATE AND THE BOARD OF GOVERNORS

- 7.1 Student members of Senate and Board of Governors shall be elected at the same time as members of Students' Council. The election shall be under the supervision of the Nominating Committee.

8. FEES

University, every member of the Society shall pay a fee to the Society in an amount determined by the Council. Any increase in the fee shall be subject to ratification by a simple majority of the Society's members voting in a referendum called for that purpose. The fee(s) or a change thereof shall be subject to the approval of the Board of Governors.

9. AMENDMENTS TO THE CONSTITUTION

An amendment to the Constitution shall require 3/4 of voting members of Council voting in favour of said amendment, subject to ratification by a simple majority of the Society's members voting at a referendum called for that purpose. The amendment thereof shall be subject to the approval of the Senate of McGill University.

10. FACULTY SOCIETIES

- 10.1 Definition of Faculty Societies.

The following shall be considered to be accredited Faculty Societies and shall have vested in them the responsibility of selecting their faculty's respective Council representative(s):

- i. Arts and Science Undergraduate Society
- ii. Architecture Undergraduate Society
- iii. Dental Students' Society
- iv. Education Undergraduate Society
- v. Engineering Undergraduate Society
- vi. Law Undergraduate Society
- vii. Management Undergraduate Society
- viii. McGill School of Social Work Student Council
- ix. Medical Students' Society
- x. Music Undergraduate Society
- xi. Nursing Undergraduate Society
- xii. Physical & Occupational Therapy Undergraduate Society
- xiii. Post-Graduate Students' Society
- xiv. Religious Students' Undergraduate Society.

- 10.2 Faculty Society Autonomy.

For all matters other than the responsibility as outlined in Article 10.1 School and Faculty Societies shall be governed by their respective constitution and/or by-laws.

11. THE JUDICIAL BOARD

The Judicial Board, as constituted in the By-Laws, shall be the final authority on interpreting the Constitution and Regulations of the Students' Society. Its decisions on these matters shall be binding upon the parties or organizations concerned.

12. STUDENT PRESS

- 12.1 The Students' Council shall not interfere with the Editorial Policies or reduce the budget once approved of any Board or group to which has been delegated the responsibility to publish the official newspaper.

- 12.2 The publication known as the McGill Daily shall be the Society's official newspaper.■

xiii) students in the Faculty of Divinity
Each year, the Speaker shall determine from official registration figures the number of Students' Council representatives corresponding to each category i) to xiii) above notwithstanding fluctuations in enrollment, these allocations shall stand until superseded by a similar determination made the succeeding year.

3) Meetings shall be on such days and at such hours as the President shall deem fit. Meetings shall take place at least once a month during the academic year. The Secretary-Treasurer shall give the members individual notice at least 48 hours before each meeting. Sixty percent (60%) of the members of Students' Council shall constitute a quorum. A meeting shall be called by the Secretary-Treasurer upon receipt by him of a written request signed by a majority of the members of Council. Council may delegate its authority to a Summer Committee to take temporary decisions, subject to later ratification by the full Students' Council.

4) All meetings of Students' council and its committees shall be open to observers, unless a vote of a majority of the members present at such meeting decides to hold the meeting, or part thereof, *in camera*. In such a case, the particular reason for that decision shall be made public. All minutes, agendas, and times and places of meetings shall be given public notice in advance. In particular, the minutes of meetings of Students' Council shall be posted on school or faculty notice boards in their entirety, except for sections of minutes recording discussions held *in camera*.

5) Committees chosen by Council may from time to time be appointed to consider or execute such business as it is the duty of Council to perform. Any such committee shall be responsible to Council through the President or one of the Vice-Presidents, as determined by Students Council.

6) Students' Council may establish by-laws from time to time to determine regular procedures for the conducting of Council business. By-laws must exist in the areas of finances, elections, and the nomination of students for positions that Council has the power to appoint.

ARTICLE EIGHT EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

1) The executive authority of the Students' Council shall be vested in the Executive Committee.

2) The Executive Committee shall be composed of:

- i) The President of the Students' Society
- ii) the Vice-President (University Affairs)
- iii) the Vice-President (External Affairs)
- iv) the Vice-President (Internal and Financial Affairs)

3) The Executive Committee shall meet at least once a week.

4) The Executive Committee shall be responsible to Students' Council through the President of the Students' Society.

ARTICLE NINE JUDICIAL BOARD

1) A committee composed of the President of the Law Undergraduate Society, the President of the Students' Society, one person elected by post-first year students proceeding to a law degree, and one member of Students' Council named by Students' Council, shall appoint, subject to ratification by Students' Council, seven (7) members to a body known as the Judicial Board of the Students' Society. The members are to be chosen from among post-first year students proceeding to a law degree on the basis of academic standing and knowledge of student affairs. No member of the above-named selection committee shall be eligible for appointment. The members of the Judicial Board shall be appointed in September each year and shall have a tenure of twelve months.

They shall elect a Chief Justice from among their number, who shall act as chairman.

2) The Judicial Board shall have the power to summon and hear any member of the Students' Society regarding any violation of the Students' Society regulations, as specified in its by-laws.

3) The Board shall conduct its proceedings according to the Judicial Procedures of the Students' Society which are drawn up by the Board, subject to their being approved by the Students' Council as by-laws of the Students' Society.

4) Individuals or bodies may appear before the Judicial Board through counsel. The Law Undergraduate Society shall appoint four students whom any individual or body may consult as counsel to seek advice and or plead their case.

5) Every member of the Students' Society, and every student organisation, shall have the right to petition the Board, by way of a letter to its Chairman, seeking a hearing on any question concerning an alleged violation of the regulations of the Students' Society by any member or organisation, or concerning the interpretation of the Constitution of the Students' Society or the legislation of the Students' Council.

6) The Judicial Board shall be the final authority on interpreting the Constitution and regulations of the Students' Society. Its decisions on these matters shall be binding upon the parties or organisations concerned.

ARTICLE TEN FINANCES

1) Students' Society committees and organisations requesting Students' Society money shall be required to submit a budget to the Vice-President (Internal and Financial Affairs), according to the regulations of the Financial By-Laws. No such committee or organisation shall receive funds unless its itemised budget has been approved by Students' Council.

2) All cheques drawn against the Students' Society account shall be signed by the Secretary-Treasurer and co-signed by the Comptroller or his delegate. The Secretary-Treasurer shall first satisfy himself that the expenditure has been authorised in the budget approved by Students' Council.

3) An annual financial statement for the past fiscal year of the Students' Society (June 1 to May 31) shall be published in the McGill Daily before the 15th of November.

3) The accounts of the Students' Society shall be audited annually by accountants chosen by the Students' Council.

ARTICLE ELEVEN MCGILL DAILY

1 The Students' Society shall publish the McGill Daily.

2) The McGill Daily shall be subject to the authority of its Board of Directors and not the Students' Council.

3) The Board of Directors shall be composed of

i) a McGill Daily employee chosen by and from its employees

ii) a member of Students' Council chosen by and from the members of Students' Council

iii) the Editor-in-Chief of the McGill Daily

iv) the Business Manager of the McGill Daily

v) a member of the McGill Daily staff chosen by the staff on a monthly rotating basis

vi) two members of the Students' Society elected by the Students' Society

4) The Board of Directors shall be responsible for financial management, and employee and commercial relations. The Board shall not be responsible for editorial policy but may make recommendations to the staff on such matters.

5) The Constitution and by-laws of the McGill Daily, subject to ratification by the Board of Directors, shall be based on principles of staff democracy and editorial autonomy. They shall contain procedures for

Minority Report concluded**THE NEW CONSTITUTION**

the election of officers and the determination of internal policy.

6] The Board of Directors shall be constituted on June 1 of each year. It shall meet at least monthly, subject to the same rules as in Article 7(4).

**ARTICLE TWELVE
ELECTION OF
OF OFFICERS**

1] The President shall be elected annually between February 22 and March 7 by a ballot of all members of the Students' Society. He shall be nominated by any one hundred (100) members of the Society. Such nominations must be presented in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer at least ten days before the date of election and published in the McGill Daily at least one week before the election. Should only one person be nominated for the post at the date set for the closing of nominations, the date for the closing of nominations shall be extended forty-eight hours, and notice thereof published in the McGill Daily.

2] The Vice-Presidents shall be elected annually between February 22 and March 7 by a ballot of all members of the Students' Society. Each shall be nominated by any fifty members. Such nominations must be presented in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer at least ten days before the date of election and published in the McGill Daily at least one week before the election.

3] The Speaker shall be elected annually between March 7 and March 30 by Students' Council on recommendations of the Judicial Board.

TERMS OF OFFICE:

4] The President and Vice-Presidents shall take office at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 1. In the event of a resignation, or impeachment Students' Council shall decide on the date of an election of a successor, the procedure being similar to that in the case of a regular election. The successor shall hold office until the end of the fiscal year.

The Speaker shall take office at the beginning of the fiscal year, June 1. In the event of resignation or impeachment, a successor shall be selected within fourteen days, the procedure of selection being similar to that in the case of the regular selection. Until such time as a successor is selected, the President shall appoint a member of the Students' Society to serve as Acting Speaker.

5] Elections of Officers of the Students' Society shall be conducted in accordance with the Electoral by-laws of the Students' Society. A Chief Returning Officer shall be appointed by the President subject to the ratification of the Students' Council, and his decisions concerning the interpretation of the Electoral by-laws shall be final, except that they shall be subject to appeal to the Judicial Board.

6] No publication published by a School or Faculty Society with that Society's funds shall express or imply any but a neutral attitude in discussing any election conducted by the Chief Returning Officer of the Students' Society.

7] The Secretary-Treasurer and the Comptroller shall be chosen by the Students' Council to hold office for the fiscal year, the continuation of the appointments depending on the ratification of each successive Council. They shall not be members of the Society, and shall be paid salaries.

ARTICLE THIRTEEN**STUDENTS' COUNCIL
REPRESENTATIVES**

1] Students' Council representatives from the constituencies under Article VII (2) (c) shall be elected by their respective constituencies between November 20 and December 10 of each year.

2] Any member in the constituency intending to remain a member of that constituency for the following calendar year shall be eligible for election. Nomination papers must be signed by 25 students of the

constituency or 25% of the membership of the constituency, whichever is less. Such papers must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society at least ten days before the date of the election and published in the McGill Daily at least one week before the date of the election. Voting shall be by ballot.

3] Such elections shall be conducted by the Chief Returning Officer of the Students' Society in accordance with the Electoral By-Laws of the Students' Society.

4] All representatives to Students' Council shall serve for the calendar year following their election. In the event of impeachment or resignation, a successor shall be elected using procedures similar to those specified above for regular election. The successor shall hold office for the remainder of the calendar year.

**ARTICLE FOURTEEN
IMPEACHMENT**

1] An Extraordinary Meeting of the Students' Society, for the purpose of bringing Impeachment Proceedings against an elected Officer of the Students' Society or against the Speaker shall be called by the President upon receipt of Articles of Impeachment signed by 750 (seven hundred and fifty) members of the Society. Such meetings shall be called on seven (7) days notice, recorded with the Articles by the President in the McGill Daily. The Speaker shall act as Chairman unless the Impeachment Proceedings are brought against him in which case the President shall act as Chairman. Four hundred (400) members of the Students' Society shall constitute a quorum. A vote of not less than two-thirds shall be required for Impeachment.

2] Students' Council representatives may be impeached by their constituency in accordance with the procedures specified in the constitution of their corresponding school or faculty. Should no such procedures be specified, the following shall apply: A meeting of the members of such a constituency for the purpose of bringing Impeachment Proceedings against a member of Students' Council who is representative of that constituency, shall be called by the President of the corresponding School or Faculty Society upon receipt of Articles of Impeachment signed by either one-half or five-hundred (500) of the students in the constituency, whichever is less, or upon approval of the governing body of his School or Faculty Society of a resolution requesting such a meeting. Such meeting shall be called upon seven days notice, recorded with the Articles of Impeachment by the President of the School or Faculty Society in the McGill Daily. One third or three hundred of the students in the constituency, whichever is less, shall constitute a quorum. The Speaker shall act as Chairman, and a vote of not less than two-thirds shall be required for Impeachment.

ARTICLE FIFTEEN**MEETINGS OF
STUDENTS' SOCIETY**

1] A Regular Meeting shall be called by the President on three weeks notice at least once in each term to conduct any business of the Students' Society.

2] An Emergency Meeting may be called on three days notice by the President.

3] A Special Meeting shall be called by the President at the written request of five hundred (500) members of the Students' Society on three days notice given in the McGill Daily. Initial motions to be presented at a Special Meeting shall be recorded by the President in the McGill Daily, at the same time as such notice of the Special Meeting is published.

4] At each of the above meetings, four hundred (400) members shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business. An Unofficial meeting is one where there is no quorum present.

5] An Official Meeting of the Students' Society shall have the power to put any question to a referendum and to determine the wording of the ballot and the date or dates that the referendum shall be conducted. The Chief Returning Officer of the Students' Society shall hold the referendum accordingly. Without prejudice to the foregoing, no policy decision taken at an Official Meeting shall supersede any decision of Students' Council.

6] An Extraordinary Meeting of the Students' Society solely for the purpose of bringing Articles of Impeachment against an elected Officer of the Students' Society or against the Speaker, shall be held in accordance with the procedure specified in Article XIV.

7] The Authority on procedure at meetings of the Students' Society shall be Roberts' Rules of Order, Revised; most recent edition.

**ARTICLE SIXTEEN
REFERENDUM**

1] Before a referendum can be held, a Meeting of the Students' Society must first have been called to consider the specific question to be covered by the referendum. If a quorum is not present as indicated in Article XV (4), the assembly shall constitute an Unofficial Meeting to discuss the question.

2] Students' Council may, at its discretion, hold a referendum on any of all of the questions which were discussed at an Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Society.

3] For any referendums to be of effect, at least fifteen percent of the members of the Students' Society must vote.

4] A decision taken by such a referendum shall supersede any decision of Students' Council.

5] Referenda shall be conducted by the Chief Returning Officer of the Students' Society.

**ARTICLE SEVENTEEN
AMENDMENTS**

1] This constitution may be amended only by an affirmative vote of two-thirds of a referendum of the Students' Society. For the purposes of this clause, invalid ballots shall not be taken into account.

2] A proposed amendment shall be put to a referendum if and only if a minimum of two hundred votes have been so cast at an Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Students' Society.

3] The proposed amendment shall be published in the McGill Daily at least two weeks prior to such a meeting.

4] Sub-amendments shall be published in the McGill Daily at least one week prior to such a meeting. A sub-amendment shall be published in the McGill Daily at least one week prior to such a meeting. A sub-amendment shall apply only to the same section or sections of the Article affected by the amendment proposed in the preceding week.

5] In the event that the McGill Daily is not being published, the requirements of this article, as well as those of Articles X, XII, XIII and XIV, shall be met by publishing the relevant statement or statements in a special publication.

6] Proposed amendments or sub-amendments must be submitted in writing to the Secretary-Treasurer of the Students' Society, and must be signed by at least ten members of the Society.

7] A proposed amendment shall be put to a referendum within two weeks after a minimum of 200 (two hundred) members have so voted at an Official or Unofficial Meeting of the Students' Society.

8] These amendments shall become effective immediately.

**ARTICLE EIGHTEEN
SPECIAL GRANTS**

The Students' Society fees will be distributed each year to the Students' Council, University Centre Committee and to the Board of Directors of the McGill Daily.

The amounts will be sufficient to cover such expenses of these three groups as will be jointly negotiated. The determination of amounts to be granted shall be completed to the satisfaction of the Executive Committee of the Students' Society, the University Centre Committee and the Board of Directors of the McGill Daily by July 1 of each calendar year; failing which an arbitrator acceptable to each of the three groups will be appointed to allocate the amount of the grants. His decision shall be binding, and shall be reached by August 1.

**UNIVERSITY CENTRE
COMMITTEE**

Composition: 7 members (voting)

1 representative University Administration (e.g. Physical Plant or Comptrollers Office)

1 representative Dean of Students Office (e.g. Student Services)

1 student councillor chosen by Students' Council

1 Vice-President (Internal and Financial Affairs) of Students' Society

2 representatives chosen by clubs and activities using University Centre facilities

1 representative of employees working in University Centre and Executive-Director of University Centre (non-voting)

The University Centre Committee will exercise control over the University Centre and the services within it; e.g. food services, entertainment committee, social activities, typesetting, pub, etc. The building is owned by the University. Maintenance services will be integrated with those of the University to the extent that it is convenient to the University Centre Committee. The U.C.C. will set policy for the use of the building, regarding space allocation, organisation of services, planning and development of the building, revenue raising. The U.C.C. will have the authority to organise its own services or contract them out. The Executive-Director shall carry out the policy of the U.C.C. He shall be responsible for the recruitment and supervision of U.C.C. staff and shall be responsible to the U.C.C. for their performance. Financing of the U.C.C. shall come from 4 sources: a) money allocated by Government to Students Services 'student centre'; b) administration grants, (to cover cleaning staff); c) Students' Society grant; d) U.C.C. revenue generating program.

The administration grant would be equivalent to the amount physical plant normally spends for regular maintenance in a Building of equivalent square footage and use. Special moneys for major repairs or development will be negotiated on an individual basis.

Staff: The staff, under the supervision of the Executive-Director of the U.C.C. will be divided into three areas: i) the services, (e.g. food, typesetting, cleaning); ii) office staff; iii) animation staff.

The office staff shall carry out the clerical work of the U.C.C. and the Students' Society (e.g. bookkeeping, secretarial, etc.) The Students' Society staff mentioned in the constitution of the Students' Society does not include these people, and shall be limited to staff not included in the S.S.-UCC agreements. (e.g. consultants, student employees).

The animation staff will be available to help advise any student activities; as a consultant at the request of these activities, or on the recommendation of the Students' Society. Animation will also be responsible for maintaining a regular series of wide-ranging social and cultural activities in the University Centre, in co-ordination with the Clubs and Societies. Animation shall be responsible to the U.C.C.

The Executive Director will prepare an annual budget, and will carry out all other duties as the U.C.C. shall assign. U.C.C. shall hold regular, open meetings, according to the procedures found in Article VII (4) of the Students' Society constitution.

Majority Report Bylaws

These by-laws contained herein shall govern the Society in all cases to which they are applicable and all other proceedings not herein specified shall be conducted in accordance with procedures as specified in Cushing's Manual of Parliamentary Practice.

1. Duties of Officers and other members of the Executive Committee:

1.1 President:

The chief officer of the Society to be elected by Council shall be styled President and the duties are as follows:

- (i) to open meetings at the time at which the Council is to meet;
- (ii) to preside and preserve order at all regular and special meetings;
- (iii) to enforce the Constitution and by-laws;
- (iv) to state and to put to vote all questions which are regularly moved or arise in the course of proceedings and to announce the results of the vote;
- (v) to supervise the functions of the Executive Committee;
- (vi) to authenticate by his signature all official Association correspondence;
- (vii) to be ex-officio member of all sub-committees of the Executive Committee;
- (viii) in general, to represent and to stand for the Society and in all things to obey its commands;
- (ix) during any period when the President is absent or is for any other reason unable to perform the functions of the office, those functions shall be performed by an acting president, as chosen by the President from amongst the two student-at-large members of the Executive Committee.

1.2 The Treasurer:

The financial officer of the Society to be elected by the Council shall be styled Treasurer and shall be responsible for:

- (i) carrying out financial transactions of the Society;
- (ii) presenting a full detailed account of receipts and disbursements to the Executive Committee or to Council, whenever requested;
- (iii) rendering the books and accounts of the Society for auditing at least once a year by an auditor appointed by the Executive Committee;
- (iv) the submission to the Society, certified statements and balance sheets for inspection and debate at the annual meeting and at such other times as may be specified by the Executive Committee or the Council.

1.3 Executive Director of the Students' Society of McGill University:

The Chief ranking full-time employee of the Society, to be chosen by a special Senate committee set up for that purpose, said committee to be composed of in the greater number by student members shall be styled Executive Director.

The duties of the Executive Director are as follows:

- 1) As required, responsible for the provision to Council and its standing committees of all services of a secretarial nature.
- 2) Responsible for the hiring, conduct and discipline of all paid employees of the Society.
- 3) In general, responsible for the day-to-day operations of the Society, including the Student Centre, and in all things obeying its commands.
- 4) To present to the Executive Committee any project of whatsoever kind that may seem to him to be in the interests of the Society.

2. Electoral Procedures for Councillors chosen from Clubs and Societies, excluding Faculty Societies:

2.1 By April 1st of each year, the Executive Director shall convene a meeting of the incoming Presidents or Chief Executive Officers of all accredited clubs or non-faculty societies for the purpose of electing five Council representatives for the coming year.

2.2 Notice of meeting shall be given 10 days prior to the conducting of said meeting.

2.3 The agenda of the meeting shall consist of:

- (i) a selection of the appropriate method to be used in choosing the five representatives;
- (ii) the choosing of five representatives.

2.4 Where the incoming President or Chief Executive Officer is not available, clubs and societies have the right to send an alternate.

2.5 The name of the incoming President, Chief Executive Officer or alternate must be communicated in writing to the Executive Director within five days after the notice of meeting.

2.6 The names of the five representatives and the method of selection shall be communicated to Council at its next regular meeting.

3. Electoral Procedures for Councillors chosen from Student Senators and Student Governors:

3.1 By April 1st of each year, the Executive Director shall convene a meeting of the incoming student senators and student governors.

3.2 Notice of meeting shall be given 10 days prior to the conducting of said meeting.

3.3 The agenda of the meeting shall consist of:

- (i) a selection of the appropriate method to be used in choosing the five representatives;
- (ii) the choosing of five representatives.

3.4 Where the incoming student senator is not available, the outgoing student senator for the faculty involved will be the alternate and though he may engage in the method of selection and vote on those to be selected, he himself is not to be considered eligible for election.

3.5 There will be no replacements to this meeting for incoming student governors who are unable to attend.

3.6 Only incoming student senators and governors shall be eligible for selection.

4. Financial Regulations:

4.1 Activities' Budgets:

4.1.1 Finance Committee

The Finance Committee shall be responsible for the review of all activity budget requests and the preparation of an Activity Global budget for submission to the Joint Management Committee.

4.1.1.1 The Finance Committee shall publish annually all rules and regulations governing the financial affairs of clubs and non-faculty societies.

4.1.2 The Finance Committee shall be composed of the following:

- (i) Program Director of the Society;
- (ii) Treasurer of the Society, who shall act as Chairperson;
- (iii) Comptroller of the Society;
- (iv) Two Student Councillors, one of which must be a councillor who is representing clubs and non-faculty societies.

4.1.3 Only accredited groups composed of McGill students will be considered by the Finance Committee.

4.2 The Financial Year end of the Society shall be the 30th day of April in each year.

4.3 The annual financial statements of the Society shall be published annually not later than the 1st day

of October in each year, in a newspaper published at the University.

4.4 Failing the availability of a newspaper published at the University, copies of the above financial statements shall be provided for the students at the office of the Society.

4.5 Financial Signing Officers:

4.5.1 For the purpose of signing cheques in the amount of \$1,000 and over, the signing officers of the Society must be any two members of the Executive Committee.

4.5.2 For the purpose of signing cheques in the amount of \$999.99 or less, the signing officers of the Society will be the Executive Director or the Comptroller of the Society.

4.6 All clubs and societies must abide by the financial regulations as approved by Council in order to remain accredited.

4.7 The comptroller shall have the right to withhold funds from any club or non-faculty society failing to follow financial regulations and shall refer immediately the matter to the Executive Committee for further action.

5. Amendments to By-Laws:

5.1 The by-laws of the Students' Society may be repealed or amended at the request of at least four Students' Council members of the Society signified by resolution and passed by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the full Students' Council.

5.2 No such repeal or amendment shall be considered legal and binding unless at the previous meeting of Students' Council a written copy of the intended repeal or amendment was given to each member of Students' Council along with notice of the meeting at which the vote is to be taken.

6. Removal from Office:

6.1 If any student member of the Society's Council, Standing Committees, or any other committee or group under the jurisdiction of the Students' Society is alleged to have been delinquent in his duties and if a petition to impeach said member is made by a minimum of 8 council members or one hundred student members and submitted to the President or if the President is the Executive Committee member being impeached to the Executive Director, a motion of impeachment shall be inscribed on the agenda of the next Council meeting.

6.2 THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

6.2.1 If the Executive Director of the Students' Society is alleged to have been delinquent in his duties and if a petition to remove from office said Executive Director is made by a minimum of eight Council members or one hundred student members and submitted to the President, a motion of dismissal shall be inscribed on the agenda of the next Council meeting.

6.2.2 On adoption of such a motion by a 3/4 majority of the full Students' Council, the position shall be declared vacant.

6.2.3 Should the Executive Director wish to contest his dismissal, he may do so by requesting outside arbitration.

6.2.4 Should the parties involved be unable to decide on an arbitrator that is mutually agreeable to each other, the President of the Society shall choose one from the list of arbitrators as stated in the University Grievance Procedures.

6.2.5 Any expense incurred by the use of an outside arbitrator shall be borne equally by the Students' Society and McGill University.

6.2.6 The decision of the arbitrator shall be binding on all parties.

7. Meetings:

7.1 The Society shall hold two general meetings each year, the Annual General Meeting in January and a General Meeting in October; the dates to be arranged by the Executive Committee. The purpose of these meetings shall be to inform the Society's members of the actions of the Council and to hear comment from Society members.

7.2 Regular Council Meetings:

7.2.1 A schedule of regular meetings is to be drawn up by the Executive Committee as required by Constitution. This schedule is to be approved by Council at its September meeting.

7.2.2 A notice of regular meetings is to be given to each Council member five days in advance of any such meeting.

7.2.3 The newly-elected council shall convene for election of officers and other organizational matters by April 15th of each year.

7.3 Special Meetings:

7.3.1 A Special Council Meeting may be called by the Executive Committee upon giving notice of seven days to all Council members.

7.3.2 The President must call a Special Council Meeting, if requested to do so in writing by not less than eight Students' Council members.

8. Staff Relations:

8.1 Staff Relations:

Any complaints concerning the conduct of employees of the Society shall be directed to the Executive Director of the Society.

8.2 All of the full-time employees of the Society shall have access to the University Grievance Procedures.

9. Accreditation of Clubs and Non-Faculty Societies:

9.1 Clubs or non-faculty societies seeking accreditation must submit a copy of their constitution and by-laws to the Executive Director.

9.2 At least once a year every club and non-faculty society shall have its name submitted to Council for accreditation.

9.3 No club or non-faculty society shall be considered for accreditation unless said club or non-faculty society is open for membership to all members of the Students' Society.

9.4 Accreditation may be withdrawn for stated cause by majority vote of the Council.

9.5 If the request for accreditation be denied, the organization may re-apply for accreditation at its own discretion, provided that no organization may apply for accreditation more than twice during any school year.

9.6 To be accredited all officers of clubs and non-faculty societies must be McGill students.

10. Guidelines for elections conducted by the Nominating Committee:

10.1 Elections conducted by the Nominating Committee shall be by a method that the Nominating Committee deems appropriate for the situation and approved by Council subject to the following general conditions:

10.1.1 Sufficient notice of the available position must be given to all those who would be eligible for the vacant position.

10.1.2 Persons handling the election process shall not be eligible for the positions for which the election is being conducted.

10.1.3 Prescribed nomination forms shall be prepared by the Committee where required and shall be available from the Student Union Office.

10.1.4 The closing date for receiving nominations shall be announced as part of the notice inviting nominations and shall be at least 12 working days prior to the date of election.

10.1.5 Nominations received after 1700 hours of the closing date shall not be entertained.

10.1.6 The Nominating Committee shall validate the nominations and publicize them at least 10 working days prior to the election, together with a notice of election procedures and advance polls.

10.1.7 The information to be circulated by the Nominating Committee on each nominee shall contain only the following:

- (i) Name;
- (ii) Faculty;
- (iii) A pensketch of 100 words or less to be provided by the nominee prior to the deadline for receiving nominations.

10.1.8 Only members of the Society in good standing may place names in nominations.

10.1.9 No member of the Society may propose or second more than one nominee for the same office.

10.1.10 The persons nominated must be members of the Society in good standing and must be identified by name, student number and faculty and must have agreed beforehand in writing to serve if elected.

10.1.11 Nominations must be proposed and seconded and then agreed to have at least 20 other members of the Society who shall all have signed the nomination form and shall have identified themselves by name and student number.

10.1.12 After the closing date for nominations the names of all candidates duly nominated shall be printed on ballot papers.

10.1.13 Each candidate shall be responsible for providing a scrutineer at each poll in the Candidate's constituency.

10.1.14 For all elections there must be a Chief Returning Officer. There must also be two deputy Returning Officers at each poll.

10.1.15 Ballots shall be counted publicly at the end of the election under the supervision of the Chief Returning Officer, and the results announced.

10.1.16 Ballots shall be considered spoiled if upon counting of the ballots, the paper is blank or if the ballot paper is not marked in accordance with instructions from the Chief Returning Officer.

10.1.17 Of the persons nominated the one gaining the most votes shall be declared the winner. In case of a tie a recount will be conducted, and if

the recount upholds the tie a new vote shall be taken on those persons only and all other nominees dropped.

10.1.18 If the margin is 10 or fewer for any office there shall be an automatic recount for the office.

10.1.19 Any person nominated who is not satisfied with the result of the vote may request a recount and upon the request being granted by the Executive Committee, the recount shall take place in the presence of the unsatisfied nominee and the Executive Council.

11. Discipline of members:

11.1 Any member found guilty of contravening the constitution and/or by-laws of this Society, or of conduct prejudicial to the good name of the Society, may be suspended for a period not exceeding six months, or expelled from the Society at the discretion of the Executive Committee. Any member being expelled shall have the right to appeal the decision before the Students' Council.

11.2 A member while under suspension shall continue paying his dues yet loses all rights and privileges of a Society member and is not a member in good standing.

11.3 Any member who has been expelled from the Society may make a request for reinstatement to either the Executive Committee or to Students' Council.

12. Referendum:

The procedures for any referendum conducted by the Nominating Committee must be approved by Council and shall be contained in the announcing circular.

13. Terms of Office for Councillors:

Terms of office for all student councillors shall be from May 1st to April 30th of each year.

14. Number of Council Representatives:

The enrolment listing of full-time student according to the February count of the Registrar's office shall be used in determining the number of Council Representatives from each faculty for the following year.

Le Plateau Presents:

The Weekly
NOVEMBER 24, 1976

Al Stewart — The Storyteller

by Michael Garfinkle

While the night of November 15 was, for many, one of anxiety over the election, some people were being stimulated in an altogether different fashion. At Le Plateau Auditorium, Folk-Rocker Al Stewart gave the thirtieth consecutive concert of his current tour. The choice to forsake the election results was well worth it as Al Stewart and his five-piece band came through with a very impressive show.

Stewart is a young man who has risen through the British folk scene and in the process gained great respect from both his fellow musicians and an excited listening audience. He has recorded a number of albums but only the last three are easily available in North America. The basis of Stewart's appeal must lie in the imagery of his music. His ability to paint vivid pictures with his lyrics is remarkable; he seems to have an incredible knack for drawing up the precise effect he wants and then placing it in the poetic context of his music. Hearing him sing the words is essential for the full effect, but his song "On the Border", about the Basque secession, is an example of his deep sense of imagery and literary fastidiousness.

"The fishing boats go out across the evening water

Smuggling guns and arms across the Spanish border

The wind whips up the waves so loud
The ghost moon sails among the clouds

Turns the rifles into silver

On the border".

Further insights into the imaginative nature of Stewart's character are found in the romanticism of such songs as "The Dark and Rolling Sea" and "Soho (needless to say)". The latter is a striking piece about the frustrations of a struggling young artist in London, in much the same spirit as Kerouac or Rimbaud. Most assuredly though, Al Stewart transcends any blatant bohemianism and simply creates music of seriousness and wit.

His Montreal performance proved to the sold-out house that this talent, so seldom heard on North American radio stations, belonged to someone whose time has surely come. Drawing material from his last three albums, the emphasis placed on *The Year of the Cat*, one of his albums most popular in Montreal and North America. The tour has certainly boosted the album, and it's great to see the young man whose earliest albums and singles were met with laughter and scorn finally getting his due.

The highlight of the fifteen or so songs performed was "Roads to Moscow", unquestionably his most successful composition. The song began with the two acoustic guitars of Stewart and Peter White. Later, the rest of the band joined in as the lengthy number built to its climax. Stewart did thorough research into the history of the period to ensure that the historical details of the song would be accurate. With each line in the song, a corresponding representative photograph of

WW II flashed on the background screen, creating a beautifully, engrossing effect.

Stewart's back-up band is completely new. It consists of Mark Goldenberg on lead guitar, Steve Chapman on Drums, Robin Lambel on bass, Peter White on Keyboards, accordion, bass and guitar, and Peter Robinson on piano and percussion. Robinson, who has played with Shawn Phillips, lent an edge of musical maturity to the other members who, while adept, are all quite young. Other exceptional features of the concert were "Nostradamus", "The Night of the Fourth of May", and the phenomenal "...Year of the Cat."

The present success of Stewart closely parallels with the careers of Elton John and Cat Stevens. Each had long probationary beginnings in the London folk-rock scene and displayed a creative spirit capable of generating enormous followings. The parallel ends when

when one considers the decline in stature of both John and Stevens. Can anyone claim Elton's cover version of "Lucy in the Sky with Diamonds" or Stevens' "Another Saturday Night" come anywhere near to the brilliance of their earlier albums? The point of this comparison is that Al Stewart is now at the all-important turning point where the aforementioned heroes began their slow submission to commercialist pap. So for now, enjoy Al Stewart's music but don't rave too much, for it's from Stewart's compromised creative nature that his most beautiful song-pictures emerge.

Jean-Luc Ponty — The Bionic Fiddler

by Chris Pomlecko

The television program Star Trek will shortly become a movie. Although filming hasn't begun, a director, producer, and actors (the original crew minus Mr. Spock, Leonard Nimoy) have been chosen, but not, I hope, a musician to write the soundtrack. They should hire Jean-Luc Ponty, whose electric violin composing and playing could make the intended film a second 2001. Rather, what 2001 would be if the movie were run at triple speed.

Ponty advertises the airiness and stratospheric eeriness of his music in his album titles: *Aurora*, *On The Wings of Music*, and his recently released *Imaginary Voyage*. But Ponty is not limited to this searing-soaring space music, as he proved estimably at his concert at Le Plateau last Thursday. Alternately using his red, black and blue violins, Ponty displayed virtuosity in all musical styles: eerie duets played a capella through the use of a repeat box, exuberant rock and roll with his four piece backing band, urban jazz, good ol' fiddle music, and even baroque music. Ponty knows how to write in order to get the best effect from his instrument, and he also knows which style and which violin suits the piece. He understands the subtle and sometimes not so subtle difference between an electrified violin and an amplified acoustic violin.

And he certainly knows how to

choose supporting musicians.

Playing a chunky, meaty electric bass, Tom Fowler, formerly of the Frank Zappa band, brought this too-often-underrated instrument to the forefront, with clear inventive bass lines. During a fantastic solo, he also played the melody line of the composition, which bass players do not often do. He proved that the electric bass really deserves to be called a bass guitar, capable of more flexibility and prominence than it is now accorded.

Darryl Sterner played electric and acoustic guitar beautifully. During an interplay with Ponty he achieved such a violinesque sound that one had to look to see who was playing what.

Mike Wolfe on keyboards was great and versatile, spewing out cat meows and organ chords, broad sweeps and disco funk, always at the right time. He also danced around like a tall skinny chicken and growled at everyone.

Stephen Smith on drums... good and solid...

Besides their excellent playing, the humour and looseness of Fowler, Sterner and Wolfe helped make the live performance exciting, especially since Ponty was very subdued when he wasn't playing violin. While other members of the band had solos, Ponty stood calmly onstage or stepped neatly out of the spotlight and watched. He also had little contact with the audience. He spoke only to plug his new record

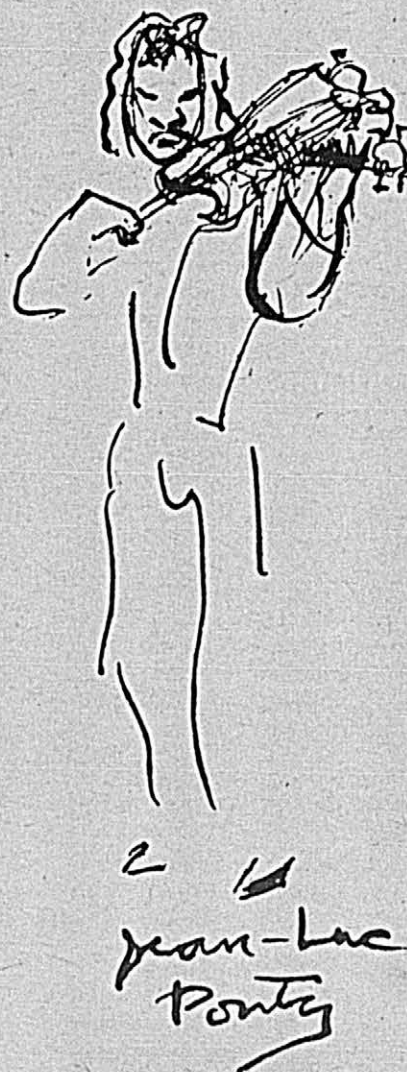
several times, announce the group, and to say, "how great it is to be here." At times he looked like a little boy playing an étude for an invisible professor.

But Fowler joked around behind his bass, Wolfe, behind his consoles, acted like a reject from the space programs who had been accepted by the Martians for theirs, and Sterns, more mellow grinned broadly in unaffected appreciation when the audience clapped. The audience loved them, especially during one very Zappa-esque part of the show.

While Steve Smith played an excellent but over-long drum solo, Ponty just walked off stage, Fowler and Sterns stood solemnly at attention stage right, and Wolfe leaned casually against an amplifier, and assumed an air of great sophistication. Then after five minutes he let out one of his wolf howls; then he resumed his Victorian pose until the end of the solo. At this time Ponty returned and the full band rocked and jazzed the rest of the number together.

The audience was very receptive; quiet during the music, then wildly applauding when the lights dimmed to signal the end of the number. Le Plateau is excellent acoustically, and also atmospherically; being small enough (app. 1200) to give an intimacy between the band and all the audience.

continued on page eighteen



Theatre

The Joke's on You

By Chris Pomlecko

Dirty Tricks, Powerhouse Gallery, Nov. 25 to 28, 8:30 \$4; students \$2.50. 3738 St. Dominique. 931-5100.

The dirtiest trick that the play *Dirty Tricks* plays is on any person who pays four dollars to sit through two unrelieved hours of meandering drivel. There was nothing noteworthy in the production: the script by Don Shapiro was awkward and incoherent, the acting was inept and ranged from dull to ludicrous, the set consisted of white cardboard boxes, and the costuming was strictly out of someone's attic.

Trying to allow the characters through the play is like walking through a maze; the further you go, the more lost you become and the more blind alleys you hit. The plot concerns a mayoral race in the town of Flatfoot between Sammy Sparrow, Cecil Weasel, and the incumbent Mayor. Cecil Weasel is a black man educated at Harvard who has returned to Flatfoot to become the town alcoholic. He has supposedly been reformed by Billy (Graham?), the town preacher who is after Sarah Possum, a young idealist. Sarah becomes disillusioned with Billy when she finds out that the love he is trying to spread is not just the love of Jesus, so she falls for Cecil, but becomes disillusioned when he violently forces the Mayor to drop out of the race, and then he declares that he loves power, so Sarah screams, "You're all corrupt, so where does that leave me?", and on election day she tries to stab one of the candidates with a butter knife... Whew. And that's only four of the eight characters for whose actions Shapiro gives no motivation.

The acting was outright amateur and unfortunately, the actors' shortcomings were exaggerated by the physical nature of the theatre. **The Powerhouse Performing Space** is a very small theatre, seating about thirty-five people, who surround the action of the play. This type of immediate theatre can be used very effectively to draw the audience into the play, but in *Dirty Tricks*, the closeness only emphasizes the faults. What actor could be convincing when forced to say, "I'm here. You're dead. Why?", while placing flowers on the grave of a dog? However, two actors who showed promise were John Smith in the minor roles of Cootie and the election's Master of Ceremony; and Harriet Eisenkraft as the lascivious office girl. These two showed a good sense of timing and, given plausible material, might prove themselves to be fine actors.

The purpose for **The Beggar's Workshop** as stated in their brochure is admirable: **Beggar's Workshop Theatre** is dedicated to the development of Canadian playwrights and, when possible, the production of their works. **Beggar's** is also a theatre circle which offers an opportunity to new actors, directors and production personnel to make the stage come alive with their

talents.

"**Beggar's** is open to anyone interested in theatre. We are committed to reading all scripts submitted. Where stagecraft is present, we hold public workshop readings followed by full workshops with improvisation for script improvement. When a suitable script is developed, we then proceed to production".

Whether or not **The Beggar's Workshop** can achieve their goal of giving a break to upcoming Canadian playwrights, directors and actors, remains to be seen, but if they continue putting out duds like *Dirty Tricks*, no one is going to take them seriously.

From December eighth to the nineteenth, **The Beggar's Workshop** will present three one-act plays, *The Death of Doctor Porker*, *Henrik Ibsen On the Necessity of Producing Norwegian Drama*, and *Rag Doll*, all by local artists.

Fluff without the peanut butter

by Faith Backus

Anatol, Centaur II, to Dec. 18, 453 St. Francois-Xavier, 288-1229.

The glamour and sophistication of wealthy Viennese life at the end of the nineteenth century provides the ideal setting for a playwright to make a powerful statement about the injustice and social inequity of the era. In his play *Anatol*, Arthur Schnitzler does not take advantage of this opportunity, and presents us with a shallow, mildly amusing story-book view of the life and loves of a society gentleman.

The Centaur 2 Theatre attempted to make its production of *Anatol* a biting social commentary with the insertion of short monologues (composed by Henry Beissel, author of *Goya*) delivered by Max, (Roland Hewgill) the passive character in the play. Between the scenes Max comments on the deplorable living conditions of the workers, the hypocrisy of his "beloved" Emperor Franz Joseph, and the horrors of child labour and prostitution. These interludes do little to enhance the minor political aspect of Schnitzler's work, serving only to divert our attention from the flow of the play and make us wonder why, in the midst of such a beautiful, elegant setting, we are being reminded of the not-so-beautiful reality of Viennese life.

Anatol is pure entertainment, and intentionally so, consisting of six scenes, each a romantic episode in Anatol's life. The director (Jean Gascon)

would have been better advised to leave well enough alone. Aside from Max, the other characters in the play; Anatol, (Albert Millaire) and his mistresses (Martha Henry) do not give a thought to anything outside of their world of balls, rendez-vous and romances. It is out of context and character for Beissel's interpolated Max to suddenly appear, offering us critical glimpses of the "other" Vienna. Schnitzler's Max does not even hint of such social awareness during the action of the play.

Hewgill, as Max, deals admirably with the contradictory aspects of his character. Playing the established bachelor role as a foil for Anatol and his numerous love affairs, Max humours his friend with the knowing air of one older and wiser in dealing with *les affaires du coeur*.

Anatol is a spoiled little boy, used to having his own way. Millaire delivers the impetuosity and stubbornness of the character, but lacks the charm and charisma necessary to such a successful ladies' man. Anatol is often shallow, and Millaire gives no reason for some of his actions and feelings. We are left with a superficial Anatol; we have observed him without understanding his actions fully.

The parts of Anatol's six mistresses were all played by Martha Henry. She presents us with six completely different women with six completely different personalities, ranging from a young, giggling girl to a ballerina to a circus horseback rider. Henry deals well with the problem of making each character unique, but often accentuates too strongly their idiosyncrasies. As the dancer, her nasal twang dominates the dialogue, piercing our ears with uninterrupted harshness. As a possessive actress trying to prevent Anatol from attending his own

wedding, she again never allows the strength of her entreaties and ravings to diminish, giving the audience no respite from the intensity of the character.

Henry is at her best in the character of Gabrielle, a former amour of Anatol. She and Anatol meet briefly on a snowy street and she tries to help him choose a Christmas gift for his current mistress. Henry portrays Gabrielle's bitterness about her situation in life quietly, with great effect on the audience, presenting the most human character of the play.

Anatol is, admittedly, a beautiful production. The sumptuously detailed sets by Wendell Dennis and lavish costumes by Francois Barbeau are a commendable accomplishment, making the play a visual delight.

However, the superior physical aspects of production seem to be the extent of depth in theatre at the Centaur 2. The dilemma is a familiar one: Art for Art's sake, or Art as a vehicle for social, intellectual and political commentary. Recently, the producers at Centaur 1 have opted for the former, presenting the public with picturesque, entertaining works, but little "food for thought".

The theatrical potential at the Centaur is great: the stage, the actors and directors, the audience and the reputation are there. But these resources are being wasted, used only to produce "pretty" plays. It is unfortunate that a prominent theatre in a city as large as Montreal contents itself with presenting works of such shallow theatrical nature as *Anatol*, however entertaining they may be. The opportunity exists; one only hopes that the Centaur 2 Theatre seizes it and begins to choose more meaningful plays before its audiences become bored with trivial tableaux.



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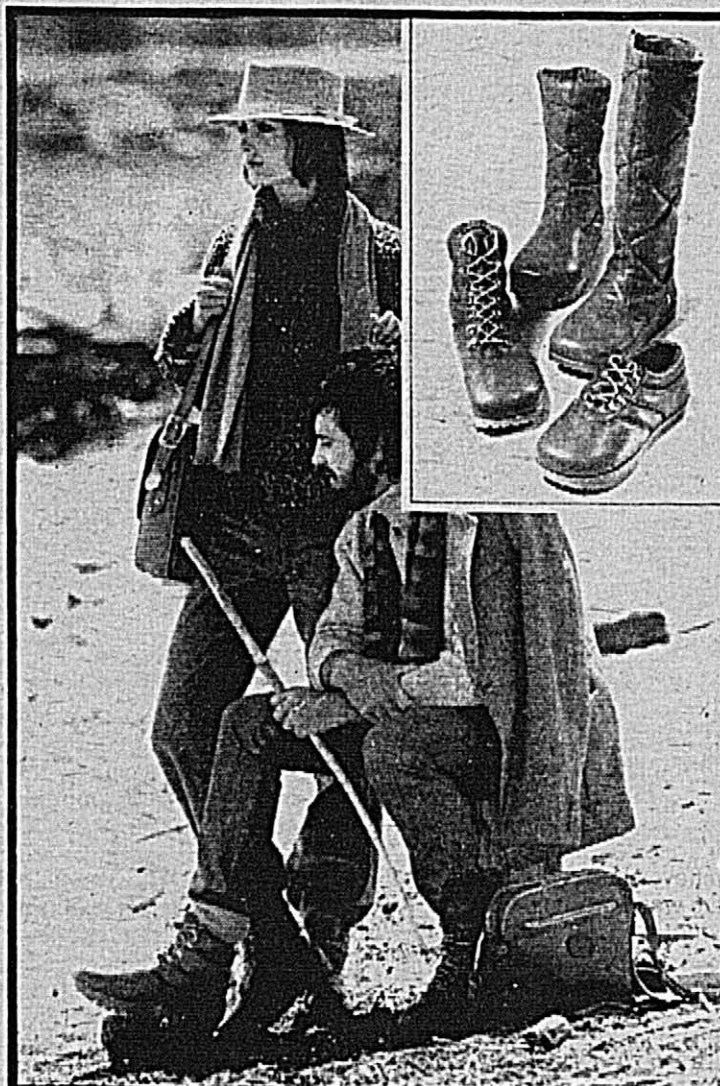
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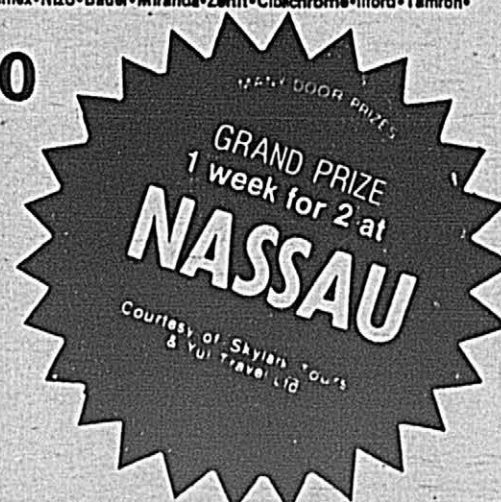
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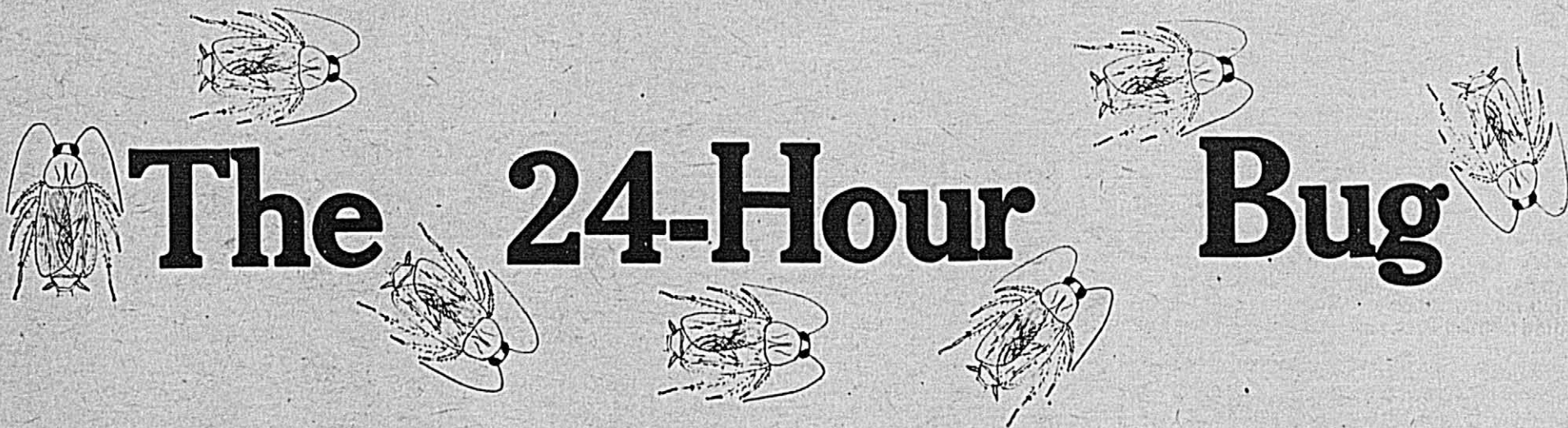
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by Darryl Benjamin

Bandicoots have been known to eat them. Armadillos and sloths definitely do eat them. Some humans keep them as pets, collecting elegantly coloured tropical species.

Thirty-five hundred species of cockroaches abound between the latrines and sewers of the student ghetto and the kingdom of Iran.

In the eighteenth century, Captain Bligh dealt a mighty blow to the cockroaches on board the *Bounty* by boiling them to death.

Now, two centuries later, reports are as plentiful as the cockroaches themselves. Hospital laundry baskets, incubators for premature babies, and food counters are some of the frequented spots. In one instance clean towels were returned from a laundry with more than 500 roaches per bundle.

I do not see why men should be so proud insects have the more ancient lineage according to the scientists insects were insects when man was only a burbling whist (Don Marquis)

The cockroach's lineage dates back to the Carboniferous period, a time when there was little more than swamps and putrifying plant remains that later hardened into coal.

Cockroaches were so plentiful then that one broad-minded paleontologist describes the Carboniferous period as the Age of Cockroaches.

What are cockroaches all about? What do they do in life besides prance about in your neighbour's cabinets?

What's in a Name?

Names given to cockroaches are very interesting. For example, *paraplaneta orientalis* and *paraplaneta germanica*. It would be even more interesting if the terms were relevant to the geographical area they name. *Orientalis* is the name of the common black cockroach that can be seen locally.

It is likely that the original little blights made their way over from the Orient by ships.

Now, however, modern technology has offered an even more efficient means of species distribution: the airplane.

As many as 20 species have been recorded from aircraft as far apart as Kenya, New Zealand, and the United States.

Paranoia

There seems to be little logical justification for the violent reactions that roaches usually elicit from humans.

In a cockroach-infested boarding-house in Egypt several lodgers came down with amoebic dysentery. Professional examination of the

cockroaches revealed that an insignificant number of roaches were actually infected with the disease.

Similar studies of this nature indicate that cockroaches are unlikely to be a major disease carrier.

The main preoccupation of cockroaches seems to be nothing more serious than garnishing food with an artfully applied combination of saliva and feces. Secondary interests include leaving foul odors in places you'd rather they didn't. Direct damage, however, is slight.

The real damage is psychological.

People tend to find all insects equally revolting. Maybe they associate them with snakes and spiders and mice that bite and do horrible things.

Even so, people seem to reserve a special dark spot in their hearts for cockroaches alone.

Some say it's the hairy, spiny legs or the threadlike dangling antenna. Or maybe the soft, shiny body. No matter what, you're not going to stop and reflect when a roach crawls out from under the fridge (quick as greased lightning you smash down your foot and pray you remembered to put your shoe on).

In fact, cockroaches are more of a threat to man economically than bodily.

In one instance 300,000 tobacco plants were destroyed by roaches in Sumatra—it took them but three days.

Cannibalism

The diet of cockroaches, however, is not limited to plants or someone's groceries. They also delight in each other.

Injured adults, recently born nymphs, and copulating adults are especially susceptible to cannibalistic attacks.

Slum-like conditions such as overcrowding, high temperatures and shortage of food increases the tendency toward cannibalism. (For parallel insight into this behaviour, pick up any New York City newspaper in August.)

A mother cockroach will eat the young if no water is available when the egg-sack opens.

As luck would have it, cockroaches produce more than they can eat.

Copulation

The mating urge in male cockroaches motivates them to pursue the female in much the same manner a human would approach the subject. Unlike humans, however, the courting of the female always takes place in the light.

The male begins with a rally of erotic antenna waving, but without the desperation of antennal fencing. When the waving gets too much for him he raises his wings and flutters. This is a sure sign that everything's in the bag.

The female cockroach is not without charms of her own. From sense organs

on her antenna she secretes an attractive, arousing perfume that works wonders on the male. (Contrary to predictions, it was not found that females preferred copulating with males who had longer antennae.) The amount of sex attractant secreted is maximum in virgin females.

The Egg-sac

It takes approximately five days between the time the female copulates and when she discharges the egg-sac. The number of eggs in each sac is between 18 and 28, with 22-24 being most common.

During her lifetime the female will disperse about 40 egg-sacs. That means that every female is responsible for giving birth to around 920 cockroaches during her lifetime. (It's a good thing she doesn't have to educate them.)

You may think your friends are slightly unhinged when you discover them addressing the roaches they live with by name, but the chances are the same ones will be there next year, so they might just as well get to know each other. Nymphal life in the cockroach is about one year and adult life is equally long.

Action

Cockroaches spend most of the day in a stagnant state. When they do become active, they favour the night life, emerging mainly between 7 and 10:30 pm. One researcher claims they also run around for a few minutes at 6 am (other researchers have written him off as a crackpot).

An experimenter took elaborate pains to count the number of comings and goings of laboratory cockroaches. In a sample of these roaches he found that total activity per day varied from six to 1,300 mini-journeys, with an average of 150.

One itinerant roach made 22,000 treks in the space of 155 days—about 5½ kilometers.

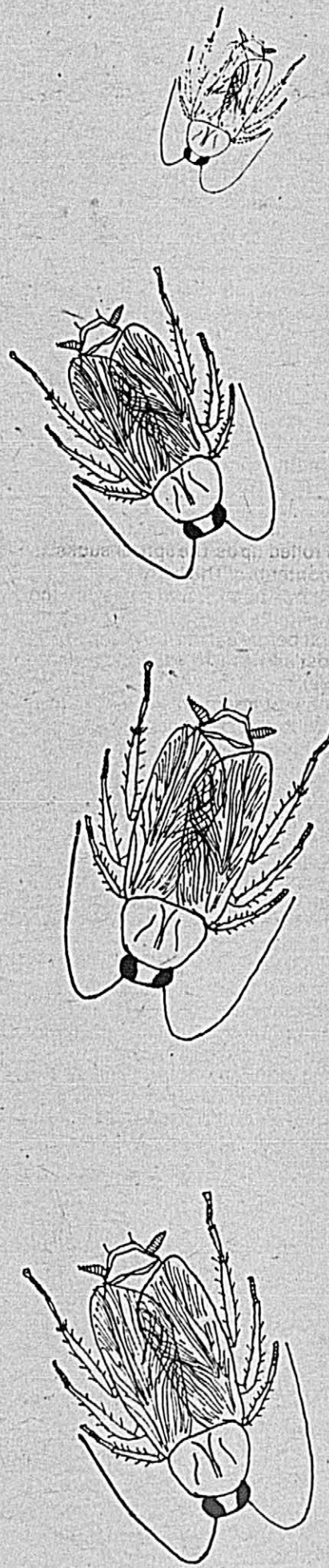
An unexpected finding during this same experiment was that females took a lot more nocturnal strolls than did their male counterparts.

En Garde

Depending on the species, cockroaches will fly, run, dive into water and swim, burrow, crawl into cracks, depend on protective colouration, or mimic a more dangerous type of insect.

A few species can spray an offensive fluid several inches; the spray is a mild irritant to human skin.

Unquestionably, the roach's forté is running. The average adult speed is a breathtaking 74 centimetres per second. Males tend to run faster than females



(although females walk more than males).

While the running speeds of few insects are known, cockroaches hold the current world's record for the highest. Researchers have postulated that their agility on legs may be nature's compensation for their weak powers of flight.

Roaches are among the world's worst flyers. The common male roach has no wings at all while those of the female are vestigial.

Tasty Morsels

Cockroaches don't need much coaxing to use their defenses.

An interesting array of animal connoisseurs include roaches in their diet. A few of the more ardent admirers are bats, anteaters, opossums, kangaroos, wombats, shrews, moles, hedgehogs, mice, rats, squirrels, beavers, cats, bears, weasels, monkeys, apes and man.

Cockroaches and their egg-sacs have been used as food by man in Australia, Thailand, China, Japan and other parts of the Far East. (Not to mention the Union cafeteria.)

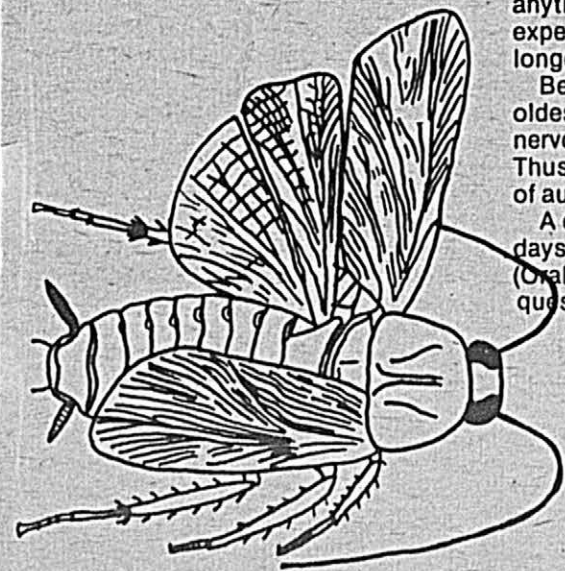
The Sparassid spider of the West Indies, South America, and Hawaii is known for its approach in killing roaches. The spider pins the cockroach on its back for ten minutes until it dies. Then, like a tube of toothpaste, the roach is rolled up as the spider sucks out the contents of the body.

A monkey was observed removing the head, intestines, wings and legs of a cockroach before eating it. (A copy of Emily Post's Etiquette was later found in his tree).

A number of insects also find the idea of cockroach cuisine rather attractive. Ants combine their attack to overcome large, sluggish roaches. A particular species of beetle will feed on freely-moving live roaches, slowly killing them as they run.

But cockroaches are not entirely a passive recipient of aggression. They have been reliably reported to attack man, inflicting minor abrasions on the feet and hands and small wounds on areas of more delicate skin.

On one such occasion, as many as 20,000 specimens were taken from a single stateroom on board a ship. Their merriment included eating and defecating in the crew's food and even eating the leather portions of boots and the skin and nails of persons on board.



Keeping 'Em Down

Precautions to restrict cockroach populations are often just a matter of common sense. All parts of the infected rooms should be kept clean and free from food particles (If you're going to leave last night's dinner on the table you might as well send out engraved invitations). All holes and spaces in the walls or around pipes should be sealed with putty or boards (Bishop Mountain Hall's oatmeal will do just fine).

Denying food and water to roaches, unfortunately, does not condemn them to immediate or certain death. Female cockroaches can live for 42 days without food or water, for 40 days with dry food and no water, and 90 days with water but no food.

Males, however, are not so hardy. They can live only 28 days without food or water, 27 days with dry food and no water, and 44 days with water but no food.

Lacquers containing Pyrethrum (extract of dried flowers of this name), if painted in strips near places known to be frequented by cockroaches, continue to be lethal for over a year.

Researchers also found that Vapona strips, in which the insecticide is slowly emitted, successfully control cockroach populations. But don't put your Vapona strip too close to your food or you'll die of insecticide poisoning, too.

Benzene derivatives are very effective in poisoning the nerve fibers of the cockroach. Hyperactivity, tremors and paralysis are the symptoms of this clear, colourless liquid-derivative of petroleum.

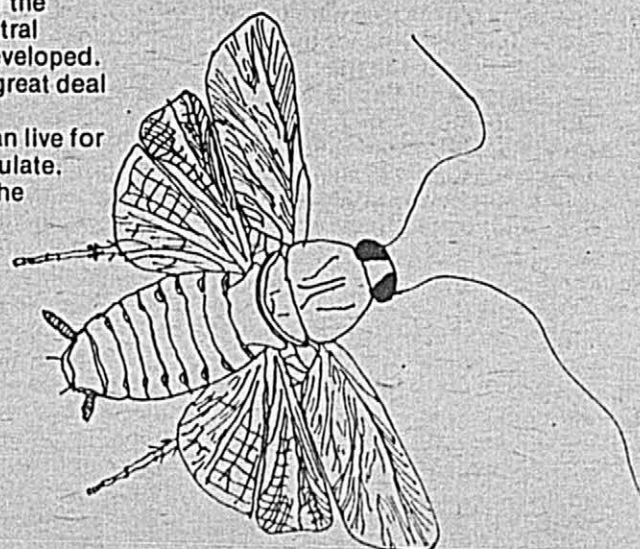
DDT, a benzene derivative, has been investigated more than the presidential aides during the Nixon administration. The symptoms of DDT-poisoned roaches have been enthusiastically described by researchers (Tobias and Kollros) as: "...Continuous tremors of the body and appendages accompanied by unusual irritability and activity. Movements become uncoordinated, and eventually the insect falls on his back and is unable to rise. The legs continue to move until paralysis sets in. Twitch responses disappear, followed by slow contractions, and finally heartbeats fail".

Experimentation

Cockroaches have been used in laboratories for decades. Researchers find it easy to maintain them because they're tough and will eat almost anything; also, they're convenient for experimental purposes because of their longevity and size.

Because the roach is one of the oldest insects around, its central nervous system is not well-developed. Thus its various parts have a great deal of autonomy.

A decapitated cockroach can live for days; it can run and even copulate. (Oral sex, however, is out of the question.)



Frankenstein Returns.

Dr. Janet Harker was engaged in research at Cambridge University when she made a fascinating discovery. In June of 1960 she presented her report to her scientific colleagues. Her meticulous experiments on biological time-clocks in cockroaches had taken seven years to conclude.

Cockroaches can time themselves to precise 24-hour cycles. Kept in the laboratory with the lights set for exactly 12 hours on and 12 hours off, cockroaches begin their running activities within minutes after it is dark.

When cockroaches are kept in continuous light for days at a time they know when dark should fall, and begin running when the lights should go out. The mechanism that regulates this is called a biological clock.

Janet Harker wanted to know precisely where that clock was located in the cockroach. After years of research she discovered that a hormone was involved in the rhythms of running activity of the cockroaches. She tracked down the source of the hormone to the subesophageal ganglion.

After three years of further research she isolated four cells within the ganglion that were responsible for the maintenance of the rhythm.

"...Because biological clocks are so difficult to upset in any way", says Dr. Harker, "there had previously been no way of discovering what happened if a clock went wrong! But I thought that having found this one clock it might be possible to expose an animal to two clocks running out of time with each other..."

And that's exactly what she did.

Taking normal Cambridge cockroaches she implanted into them clock cells from cockroaches that were running on New Zealand time. Certain cells were telling the confused cockroach that it was daytime, and others were saying it was night. What happened was entirely unexpected. The cockroaches were subjected to such severe internal stresses that they rapidly developed intestinal cancer and died.

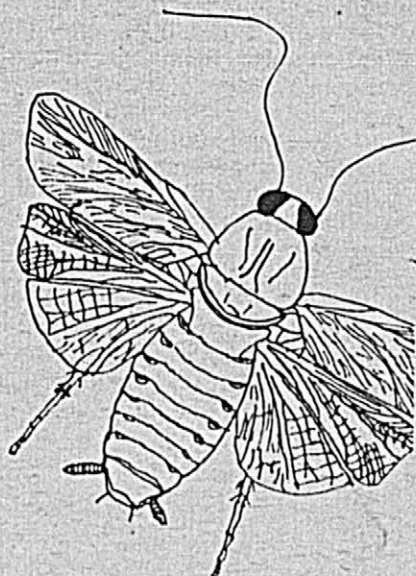
What inferences can be drawn from this?

So far nothing conclusive may be said as no single clock has been isolated in any organism other than the cockroach. But in reviewing Dr. Harker's work, J.L.

Cloudsley-Thompson (an international expert on biological clocks) has said: "(Her) observation...may prove to be of great importance in the study of diseases resulting from stress syndromes in man".

It would indeed be a miracle if the cure for cancer was discovered through research on the cockroach. Monuments in their honor would be erected in city squares. A one-hundred dollar fine would be imposed if you were discovered murdering one. It would become a status symbol to have your home filled with roaches. The more roaches you have, the more respected you'll be.

Think about it the next time you consider pulverizing that scurrying roach.





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Short and Sweet

by John Fortin

Folklore of Canada, by Edith Fowke,
\$10.00

Once upon a time there was a very very greedy little boy. His mother baked a big batch of chocolate chip cookies and he quickly gobbled them all up. But he wanted more. So he went to his mother and asked her for more cookies. Now the mother, who was a very wise woman, wanted her son to learn something, so she gave him the recipe for the cookies and told him to bake them himself. But the little boy was so greedy that, after he had gathered all the ingredients, he was too impatient to make the cookies, so he ate all the ingredients. He ate the flour, which he didn't like, and he ate the chocolate chips, which he loved, and the walnuts and the baking soda....

Then the foolish boy went to his mother and cried, "Mother, why doesn't it taste like cookies?" And his mother replied, "The whole is greater than the sum of the parts, son."

In this interesting pastiche of tales, Edith Fowke has combined Native Myths, French-Canadian folktales, Anglo-Canadian tales, and a pinch of German, Ukrainian, Icelandic and Yiddish to give the reader a flavourful batch of Canadian heritage. Some of the ingredients are bland, like British accounts of Indian ceremony, but essential to the consistency of the work. Some, like the modern urban

horror stories, the Chansons d'Acadie, and the Newfie jokes, are piquant and leave one unsatisfied and wishing for more.

To regulate the baking, Fowke has included introductions to each section and each set of tales, and she has added references and a bibliography for those left unsatisfied. Fowke also includes indices of Tale Type and Motifs, which give a useful cross-reference of similar tales from dissimilar people.

Ms. Fowke has very carefully selected the tales she includes. Although none of the areas represented are exhaustive - the scant section on Indian Folklore is perhaps the most unsatisfactory - the pieces blend well to give us an impression of the cultural, religious, and historical significance of the Canadian lore. Considering only the title of the book, *Folklore of Canada*, one might be puzzled by an article entitled "The Early Development of French-Canadian Folkways", but in the context of the surrounding tales, especially one on a French-Canadian farting contest, and of the entire book, the inclusion of the article gives a better understanding of the people who invented or adopted these stories.

Folklore of Canada is a very interesting and valuable, if purposely shallow, introduction to Canadian folklore, but also a very tempting batch of cookies for a rainy Saturday.

Midget Mayhem

by Joy Rosen

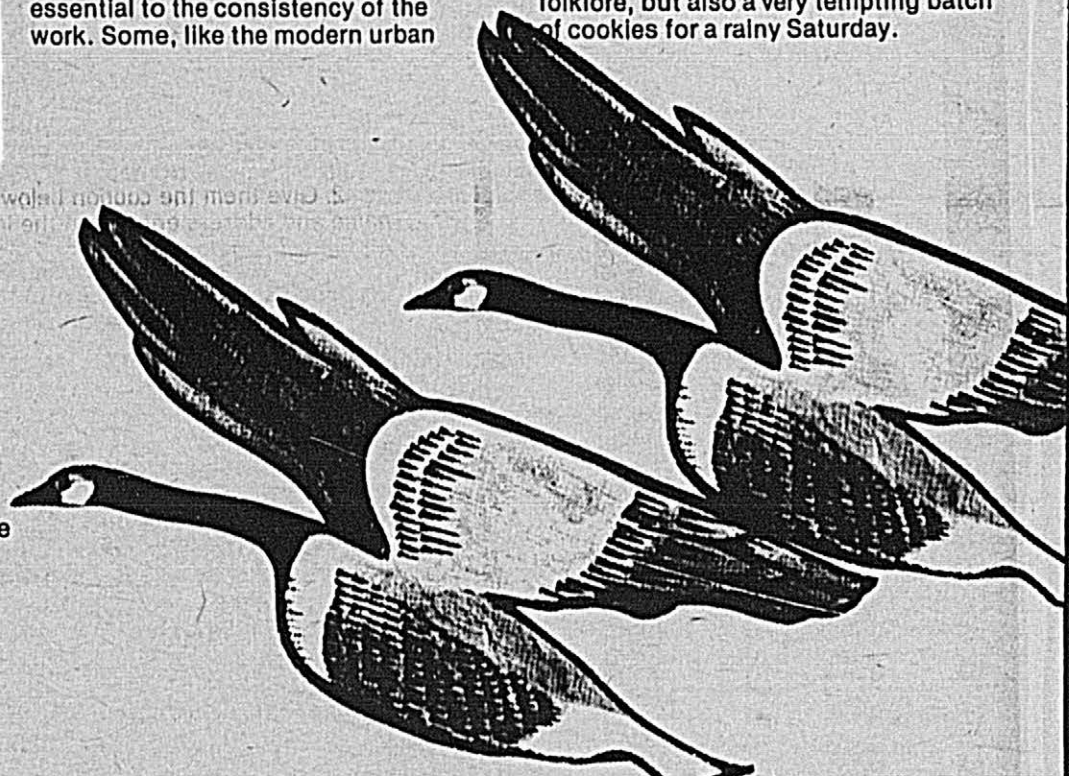
Bugsy Malone, now playing at the Avenue Theatre, is not just another run-of-the-mill, thirties-style, gangster movie. Granted it features the typical rival mobster gangs involved in swindles, shootouts, chase scenes, speakeasies and broads, but **Bugsy Malone** really separates the men from the boys... literally. How does it do it? Easily. The cast of **Bugsy Malone** is made up entirely of prepubescent elementary school children right down to the very last hoodlum and dance hall hussy.

Rambunctious sixth-graders sporting pin-striped suits, derbys and shiny patent leather shoes play the hoodlums. Long-legged, knobby-kneed, flat-chested girls play the speakeasy floozies and are the objects of the gangsters' attention. The chauffeurs driven pedal cars, the bartender pours four flavours of Kool-Aid on the rocks, and the machine guns are loaded with custard pie that kills or at least terminates the victim's movie appearance.

The music and dancing are excellent but unfortunately adult voices have replaced those of the children. However, aside from the four-foot-two, nine-year-old baritone, Paul Williams' musical score adds an interesting dimension to the film.

One drawback: the plot. It is weak and tends to be boring. The dialogue is no screaming hell either, but the kids are fantastic. The film's only professional, Jodie Foster, (of "Taxi Driver" fame) is great as Tooloolah the Vamp, and so is Blousey, a morose singer with a pre-orthodontia overbite who dreams of making it to Hollywood some day.

If **Bugsy Malone** fails to keep you glued to your seat, the sticky, but nevertheless effective adhesive floor covering of splattered soda, crushed popcorn, bubblegum and other remnants of a G-rated Saturday matinee will certainly keep your feet firmly in place.



Drama Without Sound

by Zsolt Alapi

On Saturday, November 20, those in attendance at Moyse Hall were treated to a unique mime performance by the **Canadian Theatre of the Deaf**. The troupe consisted of Mike Hanrahan, director, Mary Ann Chmiel, Joyce Rossland, Lewis Hartland and Gordon Hoepfner, stage manager and light director. Originally from Vancouver, the troupe is presently touring Canada. Their program covered a wide range of emotions from the hilarious to the ludicrous to the serious.

Unfortunately their performance was not publicised at all for the Montreal and McGill Community. The audience consisted with the possible exception of this reviewer, of the deaf from the Montreal community who had been notified of this performance through

their own cultural association. As a first encounter with the deaf, it provided an exceptional insight into non-verbal communication. Since deaf communicate with each other through signs, their language is much more oriented toward physicalities. They are more aware of gestures than those of us who can hear and relate only on a verbal level.

Consequently mime is more easily comprehended and appreciated by a deaf audience because the gestures are truer and more direct, a more honest way of expression. Mike Hanrahan expressed his personal goal stating that the purpose of their performance was "to express mime through the culture of deafness". But while it succeeded undoubtedly in that aspect, it was also much more than a performance

restricted to this single culture. Their success was contingent on the fact that they could probe a source of expression common to both the deaf and the hearing.

The performance was thoroughly professional and clear to such an extent that despite having no prior experience with the deaf, one had no trouble in comprehending their sketches. Perhaps the most touching moment (and there were many) came when the troupe appeared together to bid the audience goodbye. Mike Hanrahan stepped forward for a final well-deserved bow and flashed the deaf sign for "Love caring" to the audience. The gesture needed no translation by an interpreter: the message had been conveyed and heard clearly throughout the wonderful performance that evening.



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Replies

On Nothing to Lose

Dear Sir,
Re: Chris Pomiecko's comments on **Nothing to Lose** (McGill Daily Nov. 17, '76): **Hamlet** (kings, queens and princes), **Goya** (Spain in the 16th century), **Galileo** (The church), **Endgame** (?), **Lady Windermere's Fan** (upper-class English nonsense) — what do these plays have to say to a 20th century female clerical worker? Yet I saw them all, with profit and enjoyment, without having experienced the times or the tribulations of the characters. I see absolutely nothing wrong with writing plays depicting our times and our places and look forward to many more Fennario productions — especially if they are as well written, produced, and acted as were **On The Job** and **Nothing to Lose**. In fact, it is necessary for continuity that our times be depicted through the arts, too. We'll all disappear soon enough.

sincerely,
B. Kemp, secretary
Graduate Studies in English

Author replies

I've heard grumblings from many areas about the elitism of my review of **Nothing to Lose**. I certainly believe that one of the basic reasons for theatre is to depict our times. But to do this, a play must succeed in conveying the experience of the times to a completely foreign audience, which is why **Hamlet** and **Lady Windermere's Fan** are good theatre; they have withstood the test of time and travel. **Nothing to Lose**, I fear, won't. What can an audience two-hundred years in the future or even an audience in Vancouver now make of, "remember when we used to hang out on Argyle Street?" without footnotes as lengthy as the play.

This and the fact that Fennario seems to be presenting the universal or common theme of the play; Socialism can change society, to the wrong audience, constitute my criticisms of the play.

Please notice, however, that in my review, I stated that the acting was generally excellent. I didn't criticise any aspects of the production, only the writing of the play. I said the play was effective and relevant to Montreal. But it was a lot more important for me to explain my criticisms than to repeat my praises, which may have led to the article being misconstrued. People see the opening line... "I didn't like the play..." and their opinion is formed.

I still don't think that **Nothing to Lose** is a good play; I don't even think of it as a play, but as a dramatised diary. As such, playing to a selected audience the work succeeds through fine production and acting, but seen as a symbol of Montreal culture, **Nothing to Lose** has nothing to say.

—Chris Pomiecko

On Jack London

by W.G. Falls

Allegations that the Montreal press has decided to ignore the centennial of Jack London's birth were checked out by this roving reporter and a poll taken.

The following are samples of some of the responses we recorded from the city editors of Montreal's principal journals. **The Gazette**: "Who's Jack London, from what party and in which riding?" **Montreal Star**: "Oh, him! Wrote 'Moby Dick' didn't he? Nice yarn. Tell him to come around for an interview." **Sunday Express**: "That the guy they named the bridge after? Yeah, we heard it finally did come down and was sold to the USA." **Le Devoir**: "Ah oui, Jack ze Rippare, zey finally track heem down." **La Presse**: Jacques Laperriere? Non, il n'est pas dans Londres." **Journal de Montréal**: "Un anglais—je n'sais pas." **Allo Police**: "Oh yes, I think we have a dossier on him. Wasn't he mixed up with Jesse James?" **Midnight**: "Well, far as I know, we haven't been able to catch him in bed with Jackie O, but we'll keep plugging... on second thought, if he's as old as that, maybe we should keep an eye on Mae West."

And that, dear readers, is the problem. Nobody seems to know anything about Jack London in these parts. Yet his is a famous American author. His real name was Samuel Longhorn Clements; he was born in 1876 and died in 1910. He composed famous songs, like "Swanee River" and "Barrelhouse Maisie from Basin Street." He is also credited with composing that most famous of all American military marches, "The Stars and Stripes Forever." So you see, dear readers. Someone up here really DOES know Jack London. And that entitles us to ask our friends south of the border if they have ever heard of Louis Riel.

Here, There & Anywhere

Films

Outremont, 1248 Bernard W., 277-4145, \$2

Nov. 24 — Flipper City, The Magnificent Andersons, Citizen Kane
Nov. 25 — Flipper City, Murder My Sweet, Farewell my Lovely

Nov. 26-27 — Last Tango in Paris, Taxi Driver
Seville Festival, 2155 St. Catherine W., 932-1139, \$1.49

Nov. 26-28 — The Man in the Glass Booth

Dec. 1 — Rhinoceros
McGill Film Society, 392-8934

Nov. 24 — Waiting for Fidel, 8:00, L132

Nov. 26 — All the King's Men, 7:00 and 9:30, L132

Nov. 27 — Lies My Father Told Me, 7:00 and 9:30, L132

Dec. 1 — Point of Order, 8:00, L132

The Conservatory of Cinematographic Art, Sir George Williams Campus, 1455 de Maisonneuve W., 879-4349

Nov. 24 — 8:30 Blonde Venus

Nov. 25 — 7:00 Black Oxen, 9:00 Borderline

Nov. 26 — 7:00 Therese Raquin, 9:00 The Champ

Nov. 27 — 7:00 The Divorcee, 9:00 Le Rouge et Le Noir

Nov. 28 — 3:00 The Mikado, 5:00 Winners of the Wilderness, 7:00 Drole de Drame, 9:00 Peg o' my Heart

Nov. 29 — 8:30 Le Voyage en Ballon

Nov. 30 — 8:30 Man with a Camera

Musée du Cinema, 1700 St-Denis, 844-8734

Nov. 30 — 7:30 Cinema Animation

Dec. 1 — 7:30 Un Chapeau de Paille d'Italie, 9:30 Le Regne du Jour

Theatre

Powerhouse Gallery, 3738 St. Dominique, 931-5100

Dirty Tricks by Don Shapiro, presented by Beggar's Workshop
Theatre du Nouveau Monde, 84 St Catherine W., 861-0563

Coup de Sang by Jean Dargle, to Dec. 4

Centaur II, 453 St François-Xavier, 288-1229

Anatol by Arthur Schnitzler, to Dec. 18
Theatre du Rideau Vert, 355 Gilford, 845-0267

Gapi by Antonine Maillet, to Jan. 8
Douglass Burns Clarke Theatre, 1455 de Maisonneuve, Sir George Williams campus, 879-4341

Marat-Sade by Peter Weiss, Dec 1-5

Music

Yellow Door, 3625 Aylmer, 392-4947

Nov. 24 — Ian Fraser

Nov. 25-27 — Jorn Reissner

Nov. 29-Dec. 1 — Bob Killian

Rising Sun, 286 St Catherine W., 861-0657

Nov. 25-27 — Dave Turner Quintet

Nov. 29-Dec. 4 — Elvin Jones

McGill Concert Series, Pollack Hall, 555 Sherbrooke W., 392-4501

Nov. 24 — Soprano Betty Doroschuk and guitarist Bryon Townsend

Nov. 26 — Pianists Dorothy Morton and Esther Master

Nov. 30 — Leider class recital, directed by Jan Simmons and Tom Plaunt

Tudor Singer Concert I, Grand Seminaire de Montreal, 481-2128 Nov. 28, 8:30 pm

St Matthias Church, 131 Cote St Antoine

Nov. 28 — 4:00 pm Men and Boys' Choir, 933-4295 Les Concerts d'Orgue de Montreal, Jean Louis Gil, 488-7189

Musée des beaux-arts de Montreal, Maxwell Cummings Auditorium, 3400

avenue du Musée, 285-1600, Nov. 28, 8:30 pm

McGill Chamber Orchestra, Mozart program, free

Place des Arts, Piano Nobile

Sons et Brioches, Nov. 28 — L'ensemble Instrumental du Québec, 11:00 am

Concerts Midi, Nov. 24 — J.S. Bach a la Cour du Prince Leopold

d'Anhalt-Koethen, Dec. 1 — La Famille de la Percussion

Dance

Moyse Hall, Arts Building, tickets available at University Centre, 392-8926.

EVOL, Danse Icarus, original three act ballet

Pollack Hall, Nov. 27-28, 8:30 pm, 737-1540

Ballet YS, music Jeff Beck, Janis Joplin, Vivaldi, etc.

Place des Arts, Piano Nobile

L'Art du Mouvement, Nov. 25 — La Choreographie ou l'Espace Sensible, Le Groupe Nouvelle Air

Galleries

Dominion Gallery, 1438 Sherbrooke W., 845-7471

Les Automatistes, to Nov. 30

Goethe Institut, Place Bonaventure, 866-1081

Otfried H. Culmann, drawings and etchings in a fantasy-realist style
Galerie Optica, 453 St. François Xavier, 288-2419

Richard Hamilton, British 60s pop art
Galerie Notkin, 1650 Sherbrooke W., 931-8013

René Derouin, silkscreens on a landscape theme

Powerhouse Gallery, 3738 St. Dominique, 844-3489

Sandra Hewton and Joanna Nash, photographs, sculptures and watercolors

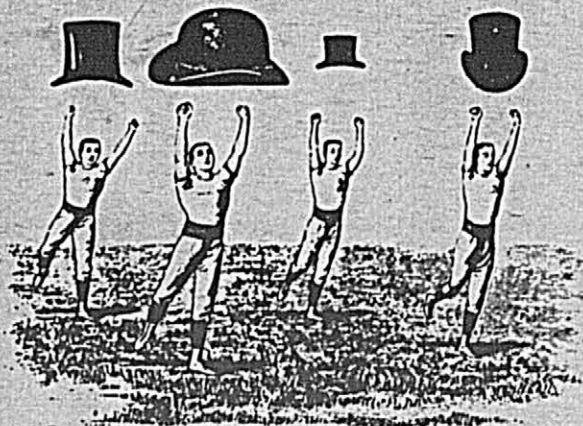
Fiddler...

The concert was well-timed, perhaps too well-timed. When Ponty announced his last number one and a quarter hours after the beginning of the concert, the audience booed and moaned. But then he dug into a long suite from his latest album, a fantastically varied and rich combination of jazz and rock, inner and outer space music, which highlighted the performance and lasted long enough to satisfy the audience but was brief enough to get them to beg for more. So for an encore, Ponty played "Article de Circonstance", asked the audience to clap along, then shifted the tempo to lose them. The band left, the audience demanded more; the band returned with a final bring-down (not letdown) piece from **Imaginary Voyage**, which left the audience satisfied and subdued.

The concert was as tight as a pair of boots that are a little too small. Wow, you feel great wearing them but your feet hurt after you take them off. There can be very little argument from any corner that Ponty is a brilliant musician. But he is so much of a professional, so involved in his music, that he couldn't give a damn about the audience. But can one expect both fine musicianship and personal communication from a performer? Perhaps not, but at least Ponty's mechanality was relieved by his sidemen, who combined musical expertise with natural humour.

The Producers

Maggie Gosselin



Faith Backus

Frank Funaro

Chris Pomiecko

Joy Rosen

Indonesia: World's largest prison camp

By Robert Ricketts

Mr. Alwi, a journalist with the Indonesian daily, *Warta Bakti*, disappeared from his home sometime in September 1969. No one has heard from him since. A short time later, his two children, aged nine and eleven at the time, were spotted wandering aimlessly in the streets of Jakarta. Their mother's whereabouts is still unknown.

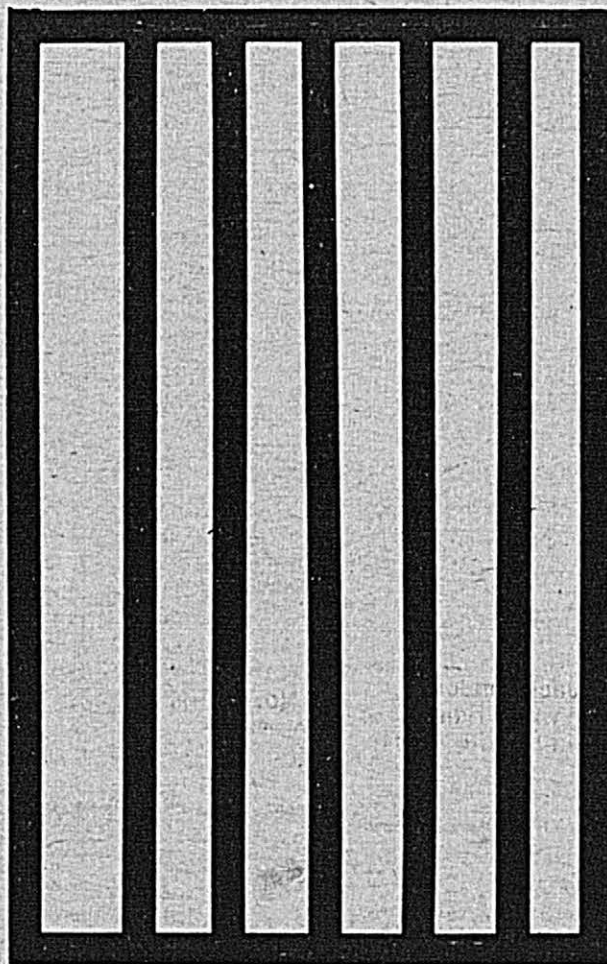
Like many tens of thousands of his countrymen, many of whom have languished in detention camps since October coup of 1965 which deposed Sukarno and brought to power the Generals, Mr. Alwi was arrested by special military decree on suspicion of "communism" and is being held incommunicado without benefit of legal advice, trial or even formal accusation. Indonesia is one of the world's largest prison camps, comparable in scale only to South Vietnam under the Thieu Regime or to Chile or Uruguay today. Informed estimates place the number of political prisoners at between 55,000 and 100,000. No one knows for sure. The official figure is subject to wild fluctuations. Indonesian Attorney-General Sugih Arto told journalists in Jakarta in September 1971 that "It is impossible to say exactly how many political prisoners there are. It is a floating rate, like the Japanese yen vis-a-vis the dollar". In October 1974, official spokesperson for the Ministry of Defence, General Sumrahadi, announced that Indonesia had no political prisoners. And yet, Indonesia is often thought of as an economically progressive member of the Third World, well on the road to development and self-sufficiency. The determined efforts of its military leaders to industrialize have made Indonesia a prime candidate for foreign assistance from many quarters. In 1974, for example, approximately five percent of her total bilateral aid came from Canadian sources, and Indonesia is currently one of the largest recipients of Canadian development funds in the world. The people of North America have long nurtured the illusion that the juxtaposition of economic growth and political repression is somehow incongruous, even contradictory. But to the tens of thousands of Indonesians condemned by accidents of history and birth to live out such contradictions, the connection is palpably real.

The daily decisions that keep Indonesia's political jails cramped with human misery cannot be understood apart from that country's colonial heritage and its post-colonial struggle to free itself from imperialist domination. Many of its problems are traceable to 300 years of Dutch colonial rule. Two features in particular have persisted as reminders of the colonial past since Indonesia formally won its independence from the Netherlands in 1949. These are its dual economy and the glaring disparities that separate densely settled Java from the underdeveloped and sparsely populated outlying islands known collectively as Outer Indonesia.

Java, the fertile heartland of Indonesia where the colonial system took firmest root, experienced a dramatic population explosion after the 19th century, provoked in part by colonial policies and sustained by the labour-absorbing qualities of wet-rice agriculture. The population of Java shot from seven million in 1830 to 41.7 million in 1930. Today it stands at nearly 79 million and continues to grow at an annual rate of 2.5 percent.

A second consequence of colonial rule was the development of a prosperous capital-intensive export sector developed and controlled by foreign firms and a labour-intensive indigenous sector where technological lag, demographic and cultural involution and endemic poverty were the chief characteristics. Cheap food (a prime export commodity) and cheap labour made fantastic fortunes for Dutch capitalists while making virtual slaves of those forced to provide them.

Unlike Java, Indonesia's outer islands are unsuited to wet-rice agriculture, but the Dutch developed a number of enclaves, transforming them into lucrative coffee, pepper and rubber plantations, and imported wholesale cheap Chinese labour (the spin-off of British imperialism in South China) to work them. Today these regions, yielding petroleum, bauxite, tin, manganese and other minerals, are the country's chief source of foreign exchange. However, the islands' lop-sided economy, dependent on massive food imports, is continually short-changed on payday by over-



crowded Java, which for reasons of political expediency and dire economic necessity, must use most earned revenues to butter its own bread first. This situation has become a flash-point in relations governing the two zones and has sparked more than one revolt.

Independence and the 1965 Coup

Independence, won in 1949, left the Dutch still in virtual control of the economy's "modern" sector. The continued drain of Indonesian wealth to Europe, and Dutch efforts to sabotage the growth of a national bourgeoisie, effectively stifled economic development. In 1957, President Sukarno moved to free Indonesia from Holland's stranglehold and nationalized all Dutch possessions. Mismanagement and the inflationary tendency inherent in a post-colonial economy still dependent on foreign capital for loans and deficit financing eventually upset the precarious balance Sukarno had struck between the powerful armed forces, the large civil bureaucracy and the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), which counted over three million supporters. On October 1, 1965, profound unrest and an economy crippled by runaway inflation of 600 percent triggered an abortive coup led by middle-echelon Army officers.

The Indonesian Army, directed by General Suharto, seized on the occasion to launch a brutal attack on the "forces of communism", which were quickly blamed for the incident. Then followed one of the bloodiest massacres in recent history. Sympathizers of the PKI and progressive journalists, trade unionists, disgruntled peasants and workers and members of mass organizations were hunted relentlessly and then butchered without quarter. The overseas Chinese community was decimated. As many as one million Indonesians may have perished in the Terror (a more conservative source places the figure at 500,000). Another 250,000 were arrested. Of those imprisoned, many have since been released, but an immense repressive apparatus was set in place at this time, and today the arrests continue without respite. Tens of thousands of uprooted peasants, workers and trade unionists share crowded cells with other tens of thousands of students, academics and journalists.

Responsibility for the arrest, interrogation (routinely accompanied by torture) and detention of suspects falls under the authority of the KOPKAMTIB (Command for the Restoration of Security and Order), a special branch of the armed forces created after the events of 1965 to "fight communism". Military officers of all ranks have subsequently been authorized to make arrests and interrogate prisoners who are divided into three principle categories: A, B

and C. Class A prisoners are those against whom the military has built a case sound enough to warrant a trial, although only 800 suspects have been brought before a court since 1965. Class B prisoners are those against whom the military has insufficient evidence. Most fall in this category. Class C is a catchall for prisoners not in A or B and who are thought to harbour dangerous ideas but pose no real threat to the régime.

Prisoners are never informed of their classification, which can change arbitrarily at a moment's notice. Indeed, the government has itself admitted that it has no intention of trying the vast majority. It is clear that arbitrary arrest, which can extend to friends, relatives and even children of suspects, and torture have become institutions, "rational" instruments of government used to intimidate an oppressed people into docile compliance with the wishes of their rulers. Political prisons have become a permanent feature of Indonesian life. But why?

Imperialism and Political Repression

The attempted coup of 1965 brought more than just a military government to power. It signalled the end of one theory of politics and economic development and the beginning of another. Sukarno's fiercely independent, nationalistic "Guided Democracy" was scrapped and the birth of a "New Order" proclaimed. Suharto's sudden rise to power found the United States and Japan, both of whom had been eyed with cold suspicion by Sukarno, waiting eagerly in the wings. A series of swift moves brought Indonesia gradually into line with the dominant anti-Communist powers of the Pacific. Indonesia rejoined the United Nations and became a member in good standing of the World Bank and the International Monetary Fund. US-trained development experts, the "Berkeley Mafia", were welcomed back to Jakarta, and with strong US and Japanese backing, Indonesia's heavy outstanding debts were rescheduled on unusually favourable terms. Finally, in 1967, to crown his achievements, Suharto announced a new foreign investment law offering investment security, generous tax holidays, complete managerial freedom and guarantees of profit repatriation for foreign firms.

This same year saw the United States, Japan, Canada and several European states pool their resources to form an international aid consortium, the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), and begin approving annual loan packages to "get the economy moving." Lest one be tempted to underestimate the financial clout wielded by the IGGI, it should be remembered that it was just such an international consortium backed by the US and other capitalist powers that successfully cut off all external credits to Chile prior to the 1973 military takeover.

The IGGI made \$200 million available to Indonesia in 1967. By 1974, loan commitments had grown to the princely sum of \$850 million, and in 1975-1976, an unprecedented \$1.2 billion in bilateral and multilateral funding was arranged for Indonesia by the consortium. Private interests soon picked up the trail as well. In 1969, the Private Investment Company for Asia (PICA) was set up with US, Japanese, Canadian and European capital to encourage investment in the country.

To deal specifically with the unequal distribution of power and wealth between inner and outer Indonesia and Indonesia's dual economy, two five-year plans were implemented, both heavily sponsored by foreign capital. The first, from 1969 to 1974, concentrated on building up an infrastructure and developing extractive industries in the outlying islands. Major efforts were also directed toward improving agricultural output.

The second five-year plan, inaugurated in 1974, has accelerated these programs, placing special emphasis on the commercialization of agriculture and on the transformation of the traditional "indigenous" sector of the economy. A second initiative aims to even the demographic imbalance between Java and the outer islands through rapid regional development. This is to be accomplished in part by the transfer en masse to less populated areas of some 250,000 household heads who will provide cheap labour with which to entice prospective foreign investors.

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continued from page 2

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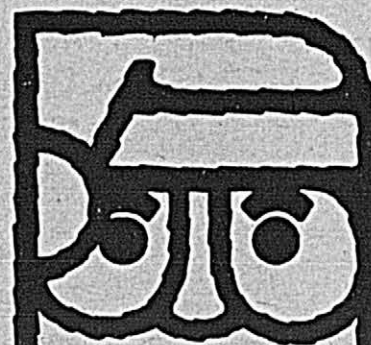
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Beatty Memorial Lecture

Craftsmanship and
Jigsaw Puzzling in Science

Derek de Solla Price

Avalon Professor of
the History of Science, Yale University

8:00 p.m. Thursday, November 25th 1976
Room 132, Leacock Building, McGill campus
Admission Free. No tickets required.

SPECIALS OF THE WEEK

Billy Cobham - George Duke Band —
Live in Europe
Stanley Clarke — School Days
George Benson — Breezin'
Elvin Bishop — Hometown Boy Makes
Good!
Stills Young Band — Long May You
Run
Ringo — Ringo's Rotogravure
Nazareth — Greatest Hits
Gino Vannelli — The Gist of the Gemini
Led Zeppelin — Presence
Murry Head — Say It Ain't So
The Tubes — Young & Rich
James Taylor — In the Rich
Tom Waits — Small Change
Judy Collins — Bread & Roses
Styx — Equinox

\$4.29

Robert Palmer — Some People Can Do
What They Like
Bee Gees — Children Of The World
Al Stewart — Year of the Cat
Frampton — Comes Alive!
André Gagnon — Nelges

\$4.99

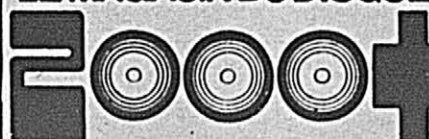
New American Imports in Stock

Patti Smith Group — Radio Ethiopia
Lou Reed — Rock & Roll Heart
Dave Mason — Live
Miroslav Vitous — Majesty Music
James Taylor — Greatest Hits
Wishbone Ash — New England
Al Kooper — Act Like Nothing's Wrong
Graham Parker — Heat Treatment

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